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'WORLD WITHOUT WARS' SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S IDEAL

PM162131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A World Without Wars Is Our Ideal"]

[Text] The land of the soviets came to a standstill in deep sorrow for 5 minutes when bidding farewell to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. All enterprises and organizations stopped work. Such was the mourning ritual. But people's hearts beat even more strongly and their thoughts worked even more intensely. We are living in those unforgettably grave days according to the sage formula coined in his time by Vladimir Mayakovskiy, according to the formula which says that even grief can become a "most supreme communist organizer." And that is indeed the case.

If the emotional sensation of uninterruptedness is translated into political language we get the concept of continuity. It is an unusally broad concept. It includes that about which Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko spoke at the extraordinary Plenum of our party's Central Committee. One must go forward, not stopping at what has been achieved, but merely taking it as a basis, and creatively enriching the collective thought and energy of the Communists, the working class, and the whole people and focusing it upon unsolved tasks and on key problems of the present and future.

Our foreign policy course is a relay baton of continuity: from Lenin's Decree on Peace to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the subsequent plenums of our party's Central Committee, including the extraordinary February Plenum. "A world without wars is our ideal," the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers address to the Communist Party and Soviet people states firmly and definitely. The hammer and sickle -- the symbols of peaceful labor which figure on the crest of the land of the soviets are not mere decoration. Our party and state are unswervingly implementing the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. It is our desire to live in peace with all countries and to cooperate actively with those governments and organizations which are prepared to work honestly and constructively for the sake of peace.

The Leninist peace policy pursues a great and noble aim -- that of delivering mankind from the threat of a nuclear world war. This policy accords with the fundamental interests of the Soviet people and, as a matter of fact, with those of the other peoples of the world. And we resolutely declare that we shall not retreat a single step from that policy!

The situation that is now taking shape in the international arena is extraordinarily complex and tense. The reckless, adventurist actions of imperialism's aggressive forces — above all the unbridled race for nuclear missile armaments -- are creating a mortal danger for mankind. We can see this threat very well, we speak out loudly about it, and we draw the attention of the peoples of the whole to it. And here it is exclusively noble motives that again and again prompt us to act. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed at the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum: "We do not need military superiority; we do not intend to dictate our will to others. But we shall not permit the military equilibrium that has been achieved to be disrupted. And let no one be in the slightest doubt that we shall continue to take pains to strengthen the defense capability of our country and to ensure that we shall have sufficient means to make it possible to cool the bellicose adventurists' hot heads. This, comrades, is a very vital prerequisite for preserving peace." As we can see, it has been stated absolutely clearly and firmly!

Now, in the age of nuclear weapons and superaccurate missiles, the peoples need peace more than ever before. The planet has become too fragile and each person must be aware of this. While taking the measures forced upon it for strengthening its own security and the security of its allies -- measures that are essential -- the Soviet Union and its leadership are not relaxing, and will not relax, their efforts aimed at warding off from mankind the threat of war and at improving the international situation.

Our country has come forward with a series of major initiatives of fundamental significance. The essence of these is to strengthen peace. For this, it is essential above all to renounce attempts to disrupt the military-strategic equilibrium which has come about, to end the buildup of nuclear arms, and to make efforts to limit and reduce these arms.

Those who are pursuing a policy of militarism, of a reckless arms race and of interference in the internal affairs of other states must renounce this policy and replace it with a policy of peace and cooperation. A call to the only constructive and reasonable course was reiterated once again in the mournful days of bidding farewell to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. It ran out to the whole planet from Moscow, from Red Square. It was stated that the Soviet Union will continue the policy of peace -- a lasting and just peace for all peoples -- great and small. Our readiness for negotiations was reaffirmed, provided they are negotiations that are honest and based on equality and identical security. It was stated that we cannot be intimidated by threats, for our defense is strong and we shall manage to defend everything that we have gained by our labor.

Today, aggressive circles in the West are expatiating about trust, but through their deeds and actions they are sowing mistrust and suspicion, and whipping up a criminal arms race, including that on the European Continent. The Soviet Union takes a completely different approach to questions of war and peace. It is resolutely in favor -- and this was also stated on Red Square, from Lenin's Mausoleum -- of reaching agreement on large-scale confidence-building measures. To a great extent this would be promoted by a pledge by all nuclear powers not to make first use of nuclear weapons and by an international accord not to use armed force in general. The Soviet Union's proposals do not infringe upon anyone and they are equally advantageous for all. We expect the countries of the West to respond to them and we expect them to work with us for the cause of peace.

There is a saying that a friend in need is a friend indeed. The fraternal countries of the social community are grieving with us over the untimely demise of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, just as the peoples who have cast off the yoke of colonial dependence and who have embarked on the path of independent development are grieving, just as millions of our class brothers -- the numerous detachments of the world communist and workers' movement -- are grieving, and just as the million-strong armies of peace fighters are grieving. And strength and solidarity, appreciation and recognition are to be found in this grief. For, the socialist countries and the countries that have thrown off their colonial fetters have in the Soviet Union a loyal ally. The international proletariat and the peace fighters have in the Soviet Union a loyal friend and comrade-in-arms!

A world without wars is our ideal. We have aspired to this from the first day of the birth of the land of the soviets. We strive after it as after a guiding star, through any international storms and cyclones, through squalls and foul weather. We strive after it despite the intrigues of our enemies. In this striving for an ideal -- a world without wars -- we are shaded and sheltered by Lenin's great and invincible banner under which our party and people march toward the future in monolithic unity. This ideal is lofty, very lofty, but it is attainable. It is attainable because there are forces in the world -- and they are increasing with each passing day -- which areequal to the task of transforming it from a dream into reality!

U.S. 'VIOLATING LETTER, SPIRIT' OF ARMS TREATIES

LD161528 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1420 GMT 16 Feb 84

[By political observer Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Feb (TASS) -- Life is providing more and more proof that the United States, having taken the road of intensifying the buildup and improvement of its nuclear potential and the attainment of military superiority over the Soviet Union, is violating the letter and spirit of treaties and agreements it has signed on the limitation and reduction of weapons, and is not fulfilling the legal and political undertakings it has made in this field.

A further example of this is the latest test of a muclear device at the Rainier Mesa testing ground in Nevada State, which resulted in a crater several meters deep. Although an official representative affirmed that the yield of the explosion did not exceed 20 kilotons, certain American specialists reported the seismic vibrations reached a level indicating that the yield of the explosion was several times greater than stated.

As everyone knows, the United States has still not ratified the treaties signed by it in 1974 and 1976 on limitation of underground testing of nuclear weapons and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Despite Washington's assurances that the United States intends to observe the limit set by the 1974 treaty on the power of a nuclear charge being tested, facts possessed by the Soviet side testify to repeated violation of these promises. This is apparently why the United States concealed the exact number of nuclear tests it carried out last year. As THE WASHINGTON POST demonstrated recently, citing officials, during 1983, Washington failed to declare all nuclear tests. The other aim pursued in not doing so was to avoid giving the Soviet Union the opportunity to assess the accuracy of Soviet systems for locating underground nuclear explosions. All this cannot be regarded as other than a violation of the spirit of the above-mentioned treaties of 1974 and 1976.

Its attitude to these treaties is by no means the only proof of Washington's disregard for its treaty obligations, and of its negative and essentially obstructionist approach to the very process of weapons limitations and reductions. It is enough to point out that during its 3 years in power, the present U.S. Administration has not concluded one arms limitation agreement with the USSR. It has set aside the SALT II treaty, which it had earlier signed, started mass deployment of long-range cruise missiles, and deliberately torpedoed the Geneva weapons limitation and reduction talks and the talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons, having started constructing new MX and Midgetman strategic missiles and deploying new first-strike missiles in Western Europe aimed at the USSR and its allies.

It was Washinton which broke off the talks on a total and universal ban on the testing of nuclear wapons, on a ban of chemical weapons, the talks on antisatellite systems, and on the Indian Ocean. And does not Washington persistently reject the USSR's proposals on concluding agreements directed against the militarization of space, having taken a course toward the implementation of a wide-scale program of preparations for space wars?

All these facts, the list of which could be continued, do not at all inspire trust in the U.S. Administration.

Can trust be inspired by the refusal of the United States, following the example of the USSR, to take upon itself a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, by its negative attitude toward concluding a treaty on the non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace, and finally, by the fact that it voted in the United Nations against proposals on the condemnation of nuclear war, on the freezing of nuclear armaments, on the adoption of measures on the prevention of nuclear war, and so forth? Of course not. None of this can in any way inspire trust in Washington's policy.

U.S. 'INCREASINGLY DISREGARDING' COMMITMENTS

PM160918 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "Pressing the Red Button; Why the United States Refuses To Denounce Nuclear War in the United Nations"]

[Text] New York -- Summing up the overall results of the present U.S. Administration's activity in a very important sphere for mankind -- that is, the aversion of the nuclear threat to peace -- it would be difficult to reach the conclusion that Washington has done and is continuing to do everything to stop this threat from growing.

Indeed, what does White House diplomacy have to its credit? It has essentially jettisoned the SALT II treaty signed with the Soviet Union. It has announced its refusal to put into effect the 1974 underground nuclear weapon tests treaty and the treaty on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes (1976). The talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe have been wrecked. Washington is increasingly disregarding the observance of the legal and political commitments that it has assumed. There is increasingly noticeable opposition by the Reagan administration to the efforts of the USSR and the other peace-loving states to establish honest, meaningful, and constructive dialogue on disarmament questions within the NATO framework, too.

After the latest UN General Assembly session, one of its participants stated publicly: "Had it been suggested that a psychiatrist analyze the conduct of the U.S. representatives in the First Committee he would not have confined himself to terms such as eccentric or 'unbalanced' behavior, he would have used the term 'paranoia.'"

This remark was made by an American, Homer Jack, who has been dealing with disarmament problems at the United Nations for 24 years and recently held the post of chairman of the nongovernmental organizations' special committee on disarmament. H. Jack backed up his opinion of the U.S. representatives' behavior by statistics relating to the mechanics of voting at the United Nations (the blue button means approval, the red button rejection). Of the 45 disarmament resolutions voted on at the recent session in the First (political) Committee, the United States supported just 9. In the main these were resolutions relating to the extension of the powers of various UN disarmament organs and other questions of no great significance. The United States abstained on 9 occasions and voted against 27 resolutions. Seven times it did so in complete isolation.

The U.S. representatives showed particular intolerance toward resolutions concerning nuclear weapons. The United States voted against proposals to condemn nuclear war, to freeze nuclear weapons, to end all nuclear weapon tests, to confirm the special responsibility of nuclear weapons states for nuclear disarmament, and to adopt measures preventing nuclear war, and against other resolutions connected in some way or other with nuclear weapons. But we are not concerned here with the manifestation of pathological conditions in the human mind.

Why has the United States shown such opposition to resolutions aimed at saving mankind from annihilation? Or to put the question in more concrete terms: Why did Washington oppose the Soviet proposal to condemn nuclear war? As is well known, this declaration condemns nuclear war firmly, unconditionally, and forever as contradictory to the human conscience and reason, as the most monstrous crime against the peoples, and as a violation of man's paramount right -- the right to life.

Surely this resolution should have been supported by a country whose leaders have recently been laying great emphasis on their love of peace and even on their desire to get rid of nuclear weapons completely and by a country which has already used such weapons and, in so doing, killed hundreds of thousands of people? The United States might also have been expected to support another Soviet proposal -- to freeze nuclear weapons as a first step toward eliminating them completely.

But the Republican administration rejected both proposals. And it did so on the ludicrous pretext that the initiatives in question are "impractical and insincere," "oversimplified and propagandist." The White House was not bothered in the least by the fact that both the First Committee and the General Assembly had approved the Soviet proposals to condemn nuclear war and freeze nuclear weapons by a substantial majority.

From the common sense viewpoint such behavior by the administration can only seem strange. But the White House has its own kind of logic and its own scale of values. First on this scale are the interests of U.S. imperialism.

The incumbent U.S. President has always advocated a hard line in international affairs and the pursuit of policy, including nuclear policy, from a position of strength. He vindicated President H. Truman's decision to drop atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The head of state is firmly convinced that God gave America the nuclear bomb. "I believe,' he said to (Ye. Koldikott), a well-known antinuclear movement activist, "that we must create more and more new bombs."

In order to create more and more nuclear bombs it was necessary to convince most Americans that this was essential for the good of America and for safeguarding its national security. This was the aim behind the appearance of the claim about a "window of vulnerability" which, it was alleged, could be penetrated by enemy missiles. And even though it soon became clear that the "window of vulnerability" does not exist and did not exist before (this conclusion emerges from the report of the General Scowcroft commission with which even the President agreed), the administration is implementing an extensive program for the production of new types of nuclear weapons. In the next few years it is planned to increase the U.S. nuclear arsenal by 17,000 units.

It is clear that these White House plans are completely incompatible with the world organization's declaration calling on all states to pool and multiply their efforts to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, to end the nuclear arms race, and to reduce those arms to the point of complete elimination. It is also clear that the administration dislikes the demands contained in the declaration to proclaim a criminal act the development, promotion, dissemination, or propagation of political and military doctrines and concepts designed to establish the "legality" of the first use of nuclear weapons and the general "permissibility" of unleashing nuclear war.

U.S. journalist (R. Sheyer) recorded the following conversation with R. Reagan. "In our last conversation you said that no U.S. President should rule out the possibility of a preventive (that is, first -- V.S. note) strike."

"Speaking about the possibility of a confrontation in which we might take part, would this mean that the United States would deliver a preventive nuclear strike?" To this question R. Reagan replied: "The United States must never again be in the position that it has been in several times when it hamstrung itself with a commitment to refrain from particular actions."

Members of the Republican administration have been expressing themselves even more frankly. In 1982 Defense Secretary C. Weinberger stated in Congress that the administration's plans consist of "being the winner (in a nuclear war -- V.S. vote) if deterrence fails." The Pentagon long ago formulated plans for waging "limited" nuclear war in Europe and "protracted" nuclear war throughout the world. Former National Security Council adviser R. Pipes has said that the administration's task is to persuade Americans not to fear nuclear war. Pipes asserted that there "is no alternative to war with the Soviet Union unless the Russians renounce communism."

U.S. political and military leaders have long been planning a strategy which includes a first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union. Immediately after World War II they decided to deliver a "warning" nuclear strike against several dozen major Soviet cities. At present, as former Defense Secretary R. McNamara remarked recently, the supporters of a first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union "have the kind of influence that they have not had before."

The Republican administration has obtained from Congress by fair means or foul appropriations to deploy MX missiles, which the President has dubbed "peacekeepers." Informed Americans maintain that these missiles are first-strike weapons. This is said notably by former CIA Directors W. Colby and S. Turner. Nobel Prizewinner H. Bethe a nuclear physics specialist, says that the "MX missile is a first-strike weapon. It is not fit for anything else." The Pershing II and cruise missiles which Washington has begun deploying in Europe are designed for delivering a first strike.

The present administration's intentions are indicated by its attitude toward nuclear weapons talks. In 1982 R. Reagan said in his State of the Union message: "We are seeking to reduce armaments... But talks must be conducted from a position of strength..." Senator E. Kennedy has called this position "a bogus arms control project."

The administration's contemptuous attitude toward international treaties and the United Nations casts doubt on its desire to conduct honest negotiations. In a foreign policy speech delivered at the West Point Military Academy Reagan stated that there can be no question at all of the United States renouncing weapons production "for the sake of treaties and agreements." The President recommends that his staffers read "The Treaty Trap," written by his old lawyer acquaintance (Beylenson), with whom R. Reagan used to hunt down unorthodox thinkers in the Hollywood of the fifties. In this long since superannuated book, the lawyer maintains that treaties cannot enhance U.S. security in the nuclear age.

The President has been hostile toward the United Nations since the outset of his political career. In 1965 he stated that he categorically objected to the subordination of U.S. interests to UN interests. Last year the chief administrator said: "Some 100 countries in the United Nations disagree with us on almost every question. That in no way robs me of my appetite."

Intentions first publicly expressed by Senator B. Goldwater are clearly perceptible in the administration's nuclear policy. Since the Russians do not want nuclear war, the senator said, the United States can afford to take a greater risk in achieving its geopolitical goals. Reagan is in agreement with this statement.

The same idea in the arguments of people close to the administration runs as follows: In order to obtain concessions from the Soviet Union, the United States must constantly threaten it with nuclear war. But in order to have the potential to threaten, it must not only constantly build up its nuclear might but must also be free of international commitments.

Therefore the U.S. representatives at the United Nations press the red button whenever the General Assembly is voting on resolutions condemning nuclear war, freezing nuclear armaments, or freeing mankind from thermonuclear threat.

SOVIET, U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS STANDS CONTRASTED

PM160955 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian in its 11 February Second Edition carries on page 3 A 1,600-word article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Yu. Reshetov, member of the Soviet Association of International Law, under the rubric "Outlawing Chemical Warfare."

The article, entitled "Arsenals of Aggression," begins by praising the Warsaw Pact chemical weapons ban proposal to NATO and proceeds to discuss the international law aspect of the use of chemical weapons. Reshetov then launches an attack on the United States, deploring its use of toxic chemicals in Vietnam, its possession of an "extensive arsenal of chemical weapons," and its "stubborn reluctance to tackle the problem of a chemical weapons ban."

Reshetov contrasts the U.S. and Soviet stance, saying that the Soviet Union has "always advocated an absolute and all-embracing ban on chemical weapons." The article concludes with a warning about the use of chemical weapons in Europe and the potential consequences.

BENEFITS OF CEMA INTEGRATION REVIEWED

PM151514 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Jan 84 p 3

[Professor Yu. Konstantinov article: "The Fruits of Integration"]

[Text] CEMA, the world's first intergovernmental organization for multilateral cooperation among European socialist countries, was created 30 years ago. There are now 10 countries, situated in Europe, Asia, and the Americas, cooperating in CEMA.

The CEMA countries' territory covers 19 percent of the earth. More than 450 million people, or about 10 percent of the world's population, live there. CEMA countries account in world terms for 25 percent of national income, 33 percent of industrial output, 20 percent of agricultural output, and almost one-third of scientific and technical potential. The CEMA countries' overall economic potential is now greater than that of the United States and higher than that of all the West European countries taken together.

The population's living standards are increasing systematically in line with the socialist countries' economic growth. Housing and daily life are now more comfortable. In the last 20 years the CEMA countries' working people have received 75 million new apartments. School buildings providing 69 million places, and preschool establishments providing 14 million places, have been constructed. Tens of thousands of hospitals, health centers, and cultural and consumer facilities have been constructed.

The CEMA countries' achievements in socioeconomic development show up particularly vividly when contrasted against the economy of capitalist countries, which is characterized by cuts in social programs, mass unemployment, continuous inflation, and a reduction in working people's real incomes.

The socialist community's socioeconomic successes are principally the result of self-sacrificing labor by the CEMA countries' people in implementing their ruling parties' economic strategy and improving management, planning, and the whole economic mechanism. The pooling of their national efforts on an integrated footing within the CEMA framework is an important and additional reserve for the economic development of each fraternal country. At the beginning of 1983 the value of reciprocal deliveries of goods and services accounted for more than 18 percent of fraternal countries' gross national income.

The 25th CEMA session adopted a comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. This raised CEMA countries' cooperation to a much higher level than before. Integration has enabled the CEMA countries to embark on the path of pooling economic resources in the construction of major common interest projects, such as the Soyuz main gas pipeline, which stretches over about 3,000 km, the Kiyembayevskiy Asbestos Plant, the Ust-Ilimskiy Lesopromyshlenniy Kompleks Production Association, and other enterprises. A number of AESes have been constructed with Soviet technical assistance. A long-term targeted program of cooperation in developing agriculture and the food industry up to 1990 has been formulated and is being implemented.

The elimination of backwardness -- the grave legacy of the past -- is a fundamental problem. Fraternal European countries are particularly helping countries like Mongolia, Vietnam, and Cuba to accelerate economic growth and raise their production efficiency. Since Mongolia became a CEMA member, for example, more than 200 industrial projects have been constructed with fraternal countries' help, more than 100 of which received Soviet technical assistance. Enterprises constructed with Soviet help produce around 50 percent of the republic's total industrial output. In the last 20 years Mongolia has achieved average world indicators in terms of gross production and per capita national income.

The CEMA countries' economic integration is beneficial to all its participants. The Soviet Union supplies its CEMA partners principally with output which is vitally necessary to them, such as fuel and raw materials, and in a number of cases at prices considerably below world prices. In the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan alone, in light of the preliminary results for 1983, the USSR supplied foreign CEMA countries with 264 million metric tons of petroleum and petroleum products, 92 billion cubic meters of gas, 53 billion kw-hours of electricity, 128 million metric tons of ferruginous raw material, 19 million metric tons of mineral fertilizers, and a large quantity of modern equipment. This constitutes an important contribution to the fraternal countries' economies. And these supplies have been guaranteed by long-term plans and contracts. Frequently the USSR's partners receive from it the results of scientific and technical developments on preferential terms as well as large-scale credits.

It is also beneficial to the Soviet Union to cooperate with its CEMA partners. It receives from them a considerable quantity of machinery, equipment, chemical products, and consumer goods. In the period 1976-1980, for example, deliveries from fraternal countries met up to 40 percent of the Soviet economy's requirements for seagoing and river-going ships and loaders, up to 26 percent of passenger cars, 13 percent of buses, and approximately 50 percent of its requirements for automated telephone exchanges. Supplies by CEMA partners provide about 20 percent of intraunion-related commodity turnover in footware and 15 percent in furniture, finished clothing, and canned goods.

The 37th CEMA session held in Berlin in October 1983 outlined measures to further concentrate the CEMA countries' efforts on resolving priority scientific and technical problems, approved the main channels for broadening cooperation in the rational use of fuel, energy, and raw material resources, and agreed on a number of additional measures of mutual assistance in developing agro-industrial complex sectors. It also adopted a joint document of great political importance, the statement of the heads of government of CEMA states, which expressed their firm resolve to continue to struggle to improve the international situation.

CEMA's constructive activity and the advantages of socialist economic integration stand out particularly clearly against the backdrop of very acute problems and disagreements among Common Market countries. In assessing its significance, however, one should not emphasize just the economic aspect. Through the economy, integration actively influences the improvement of the entire system of international socialist relations: It broadens and strengthens the CEMA countries' basis of common interests, intensifies their political consolidation, and strengthens their unity, cohesion, and defense capability.

The CEMA countries are steadily implementing the course of developing economic relations with all states which are prepared to cooperate with them on an equitable and mutually beneficial basis.

They are adopting specific measures to make better use of all their existing resources and are taking the path of further deepening economic integration. At the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum Yu.V. Andropov said: "We are seeking...a qualitatively new level of economic integration. It is already impossible today to imagine the life of the socialist community countries without it. In the future integration will become increasingly deep, all-embracing, and effective while reliably ensuring the strengthening of member-countries' national economies."

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD161647 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Stockholm February 16 TASS -- The leader of the Soviet delegation to the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, and Security and Disarmament in Europe, Ambassador at Large Oleg Grinevskiy, spoke at the conference's plenary meeting here today. He called the conferees' attention to the important assessments of the international situation and the program goals of the Soviet Union's foreign policy of delivering mankind from the threat of world nuclear war, which were set forth in the speech by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the extraordinary plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee.

Explaining the large-scale initiatives of the socialist states towards restoring and strengthening trust in Europe, which has been seriously undermined by the deployment of American missiles in the territories of some NATO countries, the Soviet representative dwelt upon the proposal for concluding a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. The key provision of the proposed treaty, he declared, should be a mutual pledge by the participating states not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional armaments against one another, that is not to use force at all. In the current situation, Oleg Grinevskiy emphasized, this proposal is becoming more and more important. Its implementation could seriously enhance trust and contribute to the lessening of the danger of nuclear war. He urged the conference to embark on discussing this proposal of the socialist countries.

NON-NUCLEAR BALKANS SUBJECT OF 'SERIOUS' TALKS

LD161459 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] In Athens, the second stage of the meeting of representatives of the five Balkan Peninsula states is underway. It is discussing problems of inter-Balkan cooperation, including the issue of establishing a non-nuclear zone in the region. The conference in Athens, points out international journalist Eduard Kovalev, is an important event in the life of the Balkan countries and in all of Europe. The problem of establishing a non-nuclear zone in the Balkans has finally become the topic of serious diplomatic talks. The salience of this issue is especially significant in the present tense international situation, when the United States has begun deployment in Western Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles. Under these conditions, any measure directed toward decreasing tension -- and this is precisely the aim of a non-nuclear zone -- can only be welcomed.

The beginning of the second stage of the Athens meetings is a reassuring event; all Balkan states, except Albania, are participating. It can be concluded that the idea of a non-nuclear Balkans has begun to acquire political reality. At the same time, there is no reason for premature optimism, in as much as the road leading to the establishment of a non-nuclear zone in the Balkans is naturally very difficult. There will be a need for great patience, and serious preparation for the implementation of this plan.

During the talks and sessions, various opinions are being expressed. It should not be forgotten that in the social and political systems, as well as the foreign policies of the Balkan states, there are understandable differences, which are explained by the membership of the Balkan states in NATO and the Warsaw Pact, or membership in the Non-Aligned Movement. The progress of discussions are also complicated by the fact that the United States and NATO bloc do not hide their negative attitude toward the plan for a non-nuclear Balkans, and are trying to turn the divergences in views on this problem among the Balkan countries into insurmountable contradictions.

From the political and military points of view, the creation of a non-nuclear Balkans would not only strengthen regional security, but would also help develop positive processes throughout Europe. The declaration of the Balkans as non-nuclear would raise the level of confidence among Balkan countries and would also promote the transformation of the whole Mediterranean into a zone of security and peace, opening the way for spreading the non-nuclear status throughout Europe. It is already clear today that small countries, like the Balkan countries, can effectively help decrease international tension by implementing concrete political and military measures with the aim of developing confidence between the military blocs. One such important confidence measure could be the implementation of the idea of a non-nuclear Balkans.

ANTI-'STAR WAR' UN COMMITTEE SEEKS SPACE ARMS BAN

LD161124 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] New York February 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

Put barriers in the way of a transfer of the arms race to outer space. This is the demand which is being insistently voiced at the continuing session here of the scientific and technical subcommittee of the U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The delegates of socialist and developing countries express concern over the U.S. increased preparations for a "star war."

Preparation is under way in the USA at an accelerated pace for deployment of new destructive arms systems in the near-earth space, stated Luis Ortega, representative of Cuba. Washington, not content with the fact that about 100 U.S. military satellites are now in orbit, has proclaimed a plan for the creation of a space-based anti-missile defence system which will include tens of stations provided with laser weapons.

The U.S. Administration, pointed out Robert Knuth, delegate of the GDR, seeks to create conditions for unimpeded proliferation of the arms race to outer space.

U.R. Rao, delegate of India, pointed out that peaceful activity in outer space is being threatened through the fault of Washington by a transfer of the arms race to over there [as received]. Having recalled that the non-aligned countries at their seventh conference in New Delhi declared against that, he suggested announcing a moratorium on testing or use of weapons of any kind in outer space.

All states should strictly observe the provisions of the 1967 treaty which bans the launching of means of mass destruction to outer space, stated Jiri Pvalovsky, representative of Czechoslovakia. He gave a high appraisal of the latest Soviet initiatives which suggest banning the militarisation of outer space.

During the discussion only U.S. representative Jose Sorzano openly came forward with a justification for the Pentagon's military preparations in outer space. In so doing he discoursed on the incompetence of the U.N. Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to discuss matters of disarmament. His speech indicated that the stand of the USA, the only country which at the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly voted against the resolution which called for taking all measures to prevent an arms race in space and to promote peaceful uses of outer space, has not changed.

BUSH TOLD OF POTENTIAL FOR 'RECTIFYING RELATIONS'

LD161219 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] On Thursday, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Konstantin Chernenko, had a meeting with the U.S. Vice President George Bush. The two sides exchanged views on the current international situation and the state of Soviet-American relations. Here is a commentary by Vladislav Kozyakov of our staff:

Konstantin Chernenko emphasized that the policy of the Soviet Union on the international scene will continue to be aimed at preventing nuclear war and strengthening peace and international cooperation among all the nations. At the same time the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU underlined that the Soviet Union will continue to make every effort to safeguard its own security and the security of its friends and allies.

Konstantin Chernenko reaffirmed the continuity of Soviet foreign policy. He emphasized at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the party on Monday this country's firm commitment to the principle of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, laid down by the great Lenin. In this day and age of nuclear weapons and super accurate missiles, he went on to say, the principle of peaceful coexistence is more relevant than ever before. The general secretary reaffirmed the desire of this country to press for a peaceful solution of all outstanding international issues through meaningful, equal and constructive talks.

The Soviet leadership expects the American leaders to adopt the same approach and undertake practical moves toward a mutually acceptable agreement serving the cause of a lasting peace. This country is not seeking military supremacy, nor is it out to dictate its terms to others. But we will not allow anyone to break up the military parity that has been reached. The general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU made this absolutely clear. He said that this country is keeping the doors open to peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation with nations on all continents.

The United States is of course no exception in that respect. Konstantin Chernenko told George Bush that Soviet-American relations must be built on a basis of equality and equal security, mutual respect for the legitimate interests of each other and non-interference in each other's affairs. The U.S. vice president was also told that if the American side displayed the readiness to comply with these principles, it would be possible to get down to rectifying relations between the two countries.

'DOUBLE PROPAGANDA GAME' CURRENT U.S. TACTIC

LD161223 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 15 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Excerpts] A CBS television opinion poll showed that about 70 percent of Americans favor immediate steps by the administration directed toward detente between the USSR and the United States.

It is noteworthy that in Washington they have now been forced to take this mood into account, especially in a presidential election year. The tactic of a double propaganda game is being played more and more often. While sowing anti-Sovietism, the U.S. Administration at the same time resorts to demagogic phraseology above love for peace. Its representatives are now talking about a desire for a dialogue with the Soviet Union.

If this really was the case, if the U.S. Administration would only take some small but concrete steps proving their desire to achieve an agreement with our country, this could only be welcomed.

Unfortunately, the facts say something else. Washington has once again planned a big increase in its military budget for the next fiscal year. Allocation for military purposes will reach a record sum of $305 billion. In the White House they have not given up their course toward achieving unilateral military superiority over the Soviet Union. However, a future arms race will in no way provide the United States with greater security.

U.S. CLAIMS AFTER NUCLEAR TEST MET 'SKEPTICALLY'

LD161236 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] San Francisco February 16 TASS -- An earlier undeclared test of a nuclear device was held in Reiner-Mesa proving range in Nevada State. Three hours after the subterranean blast, a gap almost 10 metres deep, 18 metres wide and 45 metres long formed on the surface. The earth suddenly caved in at the time when a group of experts was visiting the site of the test. At least 12 of them were injured, two of them critically.

An official spokesman for the USA Energy Department claimed that the yield of the blast was not more than 20 kilotons. But according to a statement by Raywood, a leading expert of Nevada State University, the tremors after the blast reached 4.5 at the Richter scale. This means, the scientist stressed, that the yield of the blast was several times greater than was officially announced.

In trying to reassure the public, the officials were in a hurry to announce right after the proving range incident that there had been no leakage of radiation. This statement has been skeptically met by experts.

As the UPI agency points out, most of the tests in Reiner-Mesa proving range situated at a distance of 150 kilometres northwest of Las Vegas are carried out to study the possibility of conducting nuclear blasts in such a way that it would be impossible to register them. The Reiner-Mesa tests call in question the observance by the United States of the provision of the treaties on underground nuclear weapons tests and nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes of 1974 and 1976, which the USA has not ratified so far.

U.S. 'HIDDEN' BUDGET FOR SPACE WEAPONS

LD160949 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] New York February 16 TASS -- According to an official draft federal budget of the USA for the 1985 financial year, it is supposed to allocate 2,100 million dollars for the creation of laser, beam, anti-satellite and other types of "space" weapons. This is already a hugh sum in itself, but, as specialists from the American scientists' federation have discovered, in actual fact the appropriations will be almost twice as much.

The administration "has hidden" those additional expenditures in both the budget of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, in the budget of the proving ground of Kwajelein Island and in other most unexpected budget items.

The White House wants to assign a total of 3,900 million dollars next year for the transfer of the arms race to outer space, and 7,200 million dollars -- and not 3,200 million dollars -- in 1986.

JSP CHAIRMAN ISHIBASHI INTERVIEWED IN MOSCOW

OW160615 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Excerpts] As has been reported, a delegation of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] headed by its chairman Masashi Ishibashi attended Andropov's funeral in Moscow. Director Levin of Radio Moscow's Japanese section called on Chairman Ishibashi at his hotel today and was given an interview.

[Begin recording] [Levin] In his speeches to the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee and at the memorial service, General Secretary Chernenko of the CPSU stressed that the Soviet Union will carry on the policy of maintaining peaceful coexistence with other countries of different social systems. Japan, of course, is among these countries. Chairman, what is your view about this?

[Ishibashi] As I have just said, I basically share the view that peaceful coexistence must be established. A so-called "era of arms race" has now emerged between the Soviet Union and the United States, with the Soviet Union and the United States at the center of arms expansion. In my view, what lies at the root of this issue is mutual distrust. The question boils down to the refusal to recognize things of different systems. This is a very dangerous viewpoint which may eventually lead to the destruction of mankind. As the new general secretary, Chernenko, has said, it is possible for countries with different systems to coexist. We fully support the idea that the contention for supremacy between the two sides be resolved while maintaining peaceful coexistence. It is our conviction that there is no other way out.

[Levin] Chairman Ishibashi, I understand that you have long been contending that a peace zone be established in Asia and that a nuclear-free peace be maintained in that part of the world. What is your view on this?

[Ishibashi] In our opinion, nuclear weapons should be eliminated from this earth and it would be best to have armament itself abolished in the future. What is urgent at present is to have nuclear weapons eliminated in any case. I earnestly hope that negotiations on nuclear arms reduction will be carried on in a more serious way. There may be many ways to achieve this purpose. In the JSP's view, one of the measures is to expand the nuclear-free zone. Along this idea, the JSP has exchanged ideas and reached agreement with other parties and other countries on this issue. It is our intention to further this idea of expanding the nuclear-free zone to the maximum extent.

[Levin] A relationship of cooperation in maintaining peace has long been established between the CPSU and the JSP. What is your opinion about the prospects of this relationship?

[Ishibashi] We have a long history of exchanges and friendly relations between the two parties. I think that such relations must be continued in the future. Relations between Japan and the Soviet Union at present cannot be called friendly in some respects. We are deeply concerned about this situation. In this connection, we intend to make up for what the government has failed to do. We have come to realize the significance of continuing and further developing friendly relations between our two parties, and we have been doing our best in this regard.

[Levin] Thank you very much. [end recording]

DRA'S BABRAK KARMAL CONCLUDES USSR VISIT

Praises Chernenko, Soviet Help

LD160958 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The foreign mass media and leaders of many countries as well as prominent public figures are highly assessing the results of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum and of the speech delivered at the plenum by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. In an interview with Soviet television, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, said:

[Begin video recording, Karmal in Pashto with superimposed translation] We followed the work of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum very closely. We were enormously impressed by the speech of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, which was imbued with a creative spirit and a Leninist approach to current tasks. In it, he offered a profound analysis of the Soviet Union's internal problems and of the international situation. We are confident that the tasks the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee spoke of at the plenum will be successfully resolved by the Soviet people. Comrade Chernenko devoted much attention in his speech to the most urgent question of our time: the task of defending peace and the security of peoples. Every honorable person in the world is deeply convinced that the Soviet Union is the vanguard of peace that blocks the path of the aggressive plans of imperialism led by the United States. It is the United States that is implementing the arms race, including the nuclear arms race and confronting mankind with danger and the abyss of war.

A decisive factor in the success of the cause of defending peace is the unity of socialist countries, of the world communist and working-class movement, of national liberation movements. That thought was clearly expressed in the speech of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary at the plenum.

The freedom-loving people of Afghanistan, Comrade Karmal continues, are building a new life on their ancient soil, and defending the gains of the April revolution. In doing so, they are relying upon your country's help. We believe that the fraternal friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Afghanistan -- a friendship initiated by the great Vladimir Ilich Lenin -- will remain forever inviolate. We assure you, dear friends, that the Afghans will always be shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people in the great struggle of the peoples of peace and security. [end video recording]

Stops Over in Tashkent

GF161538 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1300 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] While en route to his homeland from Moscow, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council, made a stopover in Tashkent. Babrak Karmal was welcomed at Tashkent Airport by Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Abdulayeva, Anisimkin, Kadyrov, Mihaylov, Osetrov, Makhmudova, and Umarov, members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and by other officials.

GANDHI SAYS NONALIGNED ROLE 'IMPORTANT' FOR PEACE

LD161422 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] New Delhi February 16 TASS -- Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India has stated that the deployment of "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in the territories of a number of West European countries by the United States and its NATO allies has resulted in the growth of tension in the world.

Indira Gandhi who is the chairman of the Non-aligned Movement pointed out in an interview with the Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU that the non-aligned countries must play an important role in the struggle to preserve peace, to ensure international security, to ease tension and achieve disarmament. In the interview published here she recalled that the non-aligned summit conference that was held in New Delhi last year suggested concluding an international convention banning the use or a threat of use of nuclear arms under any circumstances and envisaging an end to further production and deployment of such weapons.

The prime minister pointed out that a threat to peace is also posed by the intensifying economic contradictions between major capitalist powers and the developing countries. In this connection she emphasised the need for the establishment of a new just international economic order.

Indira Gandhi reaffirmed India's adherence to the peaceful course. "Our foreign policy is a logical continuation of our national-liberation movement," she states. We are against militarism and any forms of domination. We are for a peaceful settlement of differences and uphold the cause of cooperation in the interests of the whole of mankind. We believe in coexistence. The world is big enough for all of us to exist irrespective of our political convictions, religion or race. But it is not so big for us to be able to survive in a war with the use of nuclear weapons. India will continue to make every effort to prevent a war and to promote the assertion of the principle of solving all problems through peaceful talks."

The head of the Indian Government expressed deep concern over the militarisation of the Indian Ocean area where the United States continues to build up its military presence and tries to get new military bases in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. India for a long period has been steadily pressing for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, the prime minister said. However, the militarisation of the Indian Ocean continues to gain in scope.

In answer to a question about India's attitude to the programme being implemented by Pakistan to create nuclear weapons of its own, and to U.S. plans to deploy cruise missiles in that country's territory, Indira Gandhi stressed that any such step will have very serious consequences.

PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY DISCUSSED

PM161125 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Feb 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Pakistan's Ambitions"]

[Text] Delhi, 11 Feb -- The military regime in Islamabad is close to creating its own nuclear weapons.

Abdul Qadir Khan, a leading Pakistani atomic scientist, has pointed out in an interview given to the newspaper NAWA-I-WAQT that Pakistan is capable right now of manufacturing a nuclear bomb if the authorities take the decision to do so. A.Q. Khan's telling acknowledgement has rebutted the repeated statements by the Islamabad authorities about the supposedly "peaceful nature" of its national nuclear program.

The secret program to create nuclear weapons being carried out in Pakistan is called "Project 706." Nuclear installation situated near the cities of Kahuta, Rawalpindi, Chashma, and Karachi are engaged in implementing it. Despite the dense screen of secrecy surrounding this program, Indian specialists consider that the stocks of radioactive raw material possessed by Pakistan would enable it to produce several nuclear bombs a year. A special tunnel for testing nuclear explosive devices has been constructed in the mountainous regions of Baluchistan Province.

It is being recalled here that the United States, which energetically encourages Islamabad's nuclear ambitions, is the main initiator of the creation of an atomic industry in Pakistan. Regarding Pakistan as a suitable bridgehead for strengthening American imperialist positions in the region, the United States back in the fifites supplied an atomic reactor to Islamabad, trained a large group of specialists, and did not prevent the later acquisition of the necessary equipment and nuclear technology.

A statement by (Shashi Bhushan), prominent public figure and member of the ruling India National Congress (I) Party's All-India Committee, published here notes that the creation of a nuclear bomb in Pakistan will give rise to a serious threat to peace and to the destabilization of the situation on the South Asia subcontinent.

MSZMP POLITBURO SUPPORTS CPSU CC POLICIES

PM171206 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Full Approval"]

[Text] Budapest February 16 -- The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party has heard and approved a report by the Hungarian party and government delegation who attended the funeral of Yuriy Andropov.

As pointed out in a report issued here on the meeting, which was held with the participation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, the Politburo highly evaluates the firm determination of the CPSU Central Committee to consistently and purposefully implement in the future the Leninist policy outlined in the decisions of the 26th congress of the party and the resolutions of the subsequent plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee. The Politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee has expressed its sincere good wishes to outstanding leader of the fraternal party, new General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU Konstantin Chernenko.

The report stresses deep conviction that the fraternal Soviet people closely rallied around the CPSU and under its guidance will make fresh advances in perfecting developed socialism, in serving the cause of social progress and peace.

The Politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee has reaffirmed that the Hungarian People's Republic invariably aspires to further strengthen Hungarian-Soviet relations in all fields, to further deepen the indestructible friendship of the Hungarian Soviet peoples. The party and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, it was pointed out at the meeting of the Politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, fully support the USSR's policy of strengthening the socialist community, resolutely opposing the ambitions of imperialism which threatens the social gains and national independence of the peoples, the policy aimed simultaneously at resolving disputable international problems through talks and at strengthening peace throughout the world.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member-states the Hungarian People's Republic is invariably ready to do its utmost in the interests of lessening international tensions, implementing the policy of peaceful coexistence and detente, ensuring military equilibrium at a lower level of armament.

POTENTIAL SEEN FOR IMPROVING USSR-UK RELATIONS

LD162313 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 16 Feb 84

["From the "Glance at the British Scene" program]

[Text] Anatoliy Gan, our political observer, analyzes the chances of a more meaningful dialogue between the USSR and Great Britain. This is what he writes.

Soviet-British relations have assumed especial significance following the stay in Moscow of the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, and her meetings with the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Konstantin Chernenko. During the meeting in the Kremlin Konstantin Chernenko said that to ensure a turn for the better in the world situation efforts towards this end should be made not only by the Soviet Union and its allies but also by the NATO countries and among them Britain. Konstantin Chernenko also said that given a readiness on the British side the relations between the two countries could have a more profound content.

Britain must be as interested as the Soviet Union in improving the present world situation. Being an important member of NATO Britain can make an important contribution towards this end. The Soviet position creates favorable conditions for this. The Soviet Union has declared that it is prepared to cooperate with all nations that in turn are prepared to take action to reduce international tension and create an atmosphere of trust in the world.

Upon her return from Moscow Mrs Thatcher came out in favor of continuing contacts during which both Western and Soviet points of view are to be discussed. She said that it was in the interests of the nations on both sides of the political divide that peace and security be strengthened. If this statement is backed up by concrete action the relations between the two countries would undoubtedly assume a more profound content. To achieve this end Britain must take concrete action to confirm its readiness to cooperate with the Soviet Union in strengthening trust, mutual understanding and world peace through equitable and constructive talks. If that is what Mrs Thatcher meant when she was making her statement she appeared to have taken a step in the right direction.

The process of giving Soviet-British relations a new content must not be confined to foreign policy matters. Of pivotal importance here is the scope of British-Soviet trade and economic cooperation. It has been reduced considerably over the last year and not through the fault of the Soviet Union. The curtailment of British-Soviet trade has been due to British policy and the unjustified economic sanctions which London has been resorting to in spite of the damage to its own interests and the interests of the man in the street in Britain. A listener, Chris Taylor in Banbury, says in a letter that the company where he works has had many orders from the Soviet Union which help to keep the factory running. If London had not curtailed trade and economic relations and, on the contrary, built them up with the Soviet Union there probably would have been many fewer unemployed in Britain now. After all, 3 million people are out of work in the United Kingdom.

The promotion of trade between the two countries could be a powerful impetus to giving bilateral relations a new and healthy content. But this depends, as the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Konstantin Chernenko, said, on whether the British side displays an appropriate degree of readiness. Time will show whether London is prepared to display this readiness.

KINNOCK U.S. TRIP; U.S. 'MISCALCULATION' ON TIES

LD170428 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1930 GMT 16 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program; report over video presented by political observer Valdimir Tsvetov]

[Text] We have already told you in previous editions of "The World Today" about the trip to the United States made by British Labor Party Leader Kinnock. We said that Kinnock told the American President about his serious concern over the deployment in the British Isles of American medium-range nuclear missiles. During his talks with American leaders, public speeches and interviews for the press, Kinnock noted that the United States has moved from the concept of detente and the preservation of military equilibrium to the doctrine of supporting peace by force and acquiring military superiority, over the Soviet Union. This, Kinnock stressed, has intensified tension in the world.

Kinnock's trip to the United States has provoked an animated response in Western Europe, as can be seen from the reports received from West European capitals today. Such a response is natural since Kinnock's behavior in the United States is a result of a particular political climate which has emerged in Western Europe as a result of the massive movement against the deployment there of American medium-range nuclear missiles.

It is opportune to talk about the serious strategic miscalculation on the part of the United States. American politicians themselves are beginning to admit to this miscalculation. The first to do so was Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state. He attacked West Europeans for a poorly concealed, as Kissinger put it, neutralism that individual political leaders of the Old World display in striving to urge America on, I quote Kissinger again, toward moderation. Then, Eagleburger, the present American deputy secretary of state, attacked West Europeans. He charged that Western Europe had a passive attitude toward U.S. nuclear strategy, and that the stand of West Europeans agreed less and less with the policy of the United States. He threatened that the United States would switch to Japan if Western Europe did not mend its ways. The stand of West Europeans has been influenced first and foremost by the awareness of the fact that the security in Western Europe does not increase with the arrival of American nuclear missiles but, on the contrary, that it decreases, since it runs the risk of turning into a battlefield for a nuclear war. Further, no matter how much the United States assures its allies that nuclear weapons would be used only with the allies' consent, simple common sense suggests that the risk has become exceptionally great that they might end up being drawn into a nuclear war because the American President has so wished. The experience in Grenada has shown how little the United States reckons with the views of its allies. Kinnock used a phrase which is very indicative of the present mood among the West European allies of the United States: When a junior partner in an alliance does not have or cannot have his own point of view, it is no longer an alliance, but an empire.

However, there is a great distance between admitting to a miscalculation and learning a lesson from it. This is why American Secretary of State Shultz began giving Kinnock a lecture on disloyalty, anti-Americanism and an anti-NATO plot. To all appearances, the United States does not intend to pay attention to the fears of West Europeans, and West Europeans are stepping up the anti-missile movement.

Shultz on Kinnock's 'Delusion'

LD152307 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Washington Feburary 15 TASS -- The U.S. Administration does not intend to heed the opinion of those prominent Western politicians who criticise its aggressive militaristic course.

That was demonstrated for yet another time by the meeting of the British Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock with the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Speaking at a press conference upon completion of the meeting, Neil Kinnock said that when he denounced deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the U.S. aggressive course in Central America, the U.S. secretary of state lost self-control. Shultz put aside his diplomatic tone and said that Kinnock's views are the result of lack of information and delusion, said the leader of the British Labourites. The American Administration is not ashamed to dub even competent foreign leaders as having lack of information and being in delusion, if those do not share Washington's viewpoint.

PCF'S MARCHAIS ON SOVIET-FRENCH COOPERATION

LD161031 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Interview with Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party by unidentified reporter; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Comrade Marchais, the speech by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Central Committee plenary session, and the speeches by Soviet leaders at the Red Square ceremony which you attended, express the goodwill of the Soviet Union to pursue cooperation with all countries on an equal basis in order to find negotiated solutions of problems at issue. What is your opinion?

[Marchais] The policy which has just been reiterated by the Soviet Union in the speeches by its general secretary, and the will of the Soviet Union to continue its efforts aimed at progress on the way of peace and disarmament. [sentence as heard] As we anticipated, the deployment of Pershings in Europe has caused a stepping up of the arms race. This is contrary to the interests of peace and contrary to the interests of [word indistinct] consequently, this stepping up must be halted and arms must be frozen, and it is necessary to resume negotiations in good conditions so that an agreement can be reached. Therefore, when the Soviet Union affirms and reiterates its firm resolution to act toward this end, all forces of peace can only rejoice. And since we, (?like) the French ministers, consider that the struggle for peace and disarmament is an essential task in the present period, naturally we rejoice to see such a stance.

[Reporter] Comrade Marchais, in your opinion, what is the role of Soviet-French relations in this complex international context?

[Marchais] As you know, we have always attached great importance to relations between France and the Soviet Union. I think the importance of these relations is emphasized by history. Recently we noted a development of French-Soviet cooperation in the economic field and we are pleased with it. But we would like this cooperation to go even further. In other words, to see that it develops in the political, scientific and cultural domains also. Therefore, I was pleased to hear the French president last Sunday affirming that, as far as he is concerned, he believes the next period could bring initiatives aimed at developing cooperation between our two countries. Indeed, we must go in this direction. This is in the interest of France; this is in the interest of the Soviet Union; and more broadly it is in the interest of all peace-loving peoples.

CHERNENKO REMARKS TO ITALIAN PRESIDENT NOTED

LD170439 Moscow in Italian to Italy 2000 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Excerpts] On 14 February in the Kremlin, conversations were held by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Chernenko, with the heads of several foreign delegations that arrived in Moscow to attend the funeral of Yuriy Andropov, including the head of the delegation of the Italian republic, President Sandro Pertini. Alessandro Pertini, in the name of the Italian people, expressed his most sincere condolences on the death of Yuriy Andropov. Konstantin Chernenko expressed his gratitude. As we can deduce from the communique published by the press, in the course of the talks, they had an exchange of views on a series of international problems. Our observer Anatoliy Yuryev writes:

Konstantin Chernenko noted in the course of the conversation that the installation of American missiles in certain NATO countries, including Italy, had seriously complicated the international situation. As we know, the Pershing and cruise missiles are first-strike weapons, capable in a few minutes of hitting centers of vital importance in the socialist countries. These so-called Euromissiles that shatter the nuclear missile balance in our continent can also be used against Third World countries located in the Mediterranean area. It is perfectly obvious that this greatly increases the danger of a nuclear clash fraught with irreparable consequences for the whole of mankind.

But the Soviet Union sticks to the view that peace can be saved and the nuclear bonfire prevented. At his meeting with the president of Italy, Konstantin Chernenko noted that the Soviet Union would not like to consider as irreversible the situation existing today. We can note in this connection that large segments of the Italian people share the same opinion as they do not want to resign themselves to the transformation of their country into a nuclear powder-magazine.

The Italian peace movement firmly demands the creation of conditions enabling a return to the road of negotiations, the continuation of which, as was pointed out by the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee at his meeting with the president of the Italian republic, (?is being hindered) by the United States and their NATO allies.

In the course of the conversation between the two parties, the wish was confirmed for collaboration between the Soviet Union and Italy in various fields in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the cause of peace in Europe and the world. A collaboration of this type, as we know, is a rich, positive experience. There is no doubt that its further development can help to make international relations return to their normal course to the benefit of universal peace.

PCI'S BERLINGUER ON ANDROPOV, DISARMAMENT

LD161046 Moscow in Italian to Italy 2000 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Interview given by Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party who led the party's delegation to Yuriy Andropov's funeral, to Soviet television; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] I am here, together with a delegation of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] to express our participation in the sorrow of the peoples, of the Communists of the Soviet Union for the death of Yuriy Andropov.

He was a leader who left his mark by his intellect, as well as by the prospects of renewal he opened up in the Soviet Union. We also appreciated his proposals aimed at stopping the arms race, especially those made last year, during the last phase of the Geneva conference.

Our presence in Moscow also coincided with the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee which elected Konstantin Chernenko as the new general secretary. This gave us the opportunity to express to the new general secretary our best wishes for the success of his work which, we hope, will continue Andropov's work.

I think the international situation, which is serious today and concerns us all, requires, on the one hand, a movement by all peoples in the world to stop the arms race and impose a negotiated settlement of conflicts and controversial issues.

On the other hand, it requires that leaders of all states -- starting with the most [word indistinct] from the strongest powers -- give proof of wisdom and balance. On the part of the Italian people and our party, we will continue to struggle for the defense of peace, for detente and the objective which we consider today to be most urgent: stopping the arms race and initiating negotiations which will achieve the aim of balanced and controlled disarmament involving all states, particularly those which have nuclear weapons.

The Italian peace movement is first of all involved at the moment with voicing its opinion against the installation of the nuclear missile base in Comiso, Sicily. It expresses its will by organizing a referendum, during which citizens are asked to express their opinion on the installation of this base, and also on their will to see the organization of a proper referendum, with legal value.

Naturally, those who take part in the peace movement are not solely concerned in this specific and Italian aspect of the problem of rearmament, but are very concerned that the arms race is being fully pursued in the whole of Europe and also outside Europe.

Therefore, the citizens are trying to urge people of our continent and the whole world to end this race, which runs the risk of bringing mankind on the verge of a totally destructive war. I think at the moment it is necessary for all states and more specifically the largest powers, who have a major responsibility to maintain peace, to take the largest initiatives to achieve the objectives of disarmament, detente, and resumption of dialogue. These correspond to the necessities of a situation which unfortunately continues to worsen and which we should all try to correct.

PCE'S GALLEGO ON CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD162050 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 16 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video talk by Ignacio Gallego, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, in Spanish with superimposed translation]

[Text] A delegation of our party arrived in your country in order to share with the Soviet people the grief which has befallen them. Here we learned about the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which adopted an important decision and once again confirmed the consistent, realistic position of the party in the conducting of internal and foreign policy of the USSR. I should like to stress once again today that all honest people, all to whom the cause of strengthening peace is dear, understand and approve the firm and principled position of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on very important international problems. The firm will of the whole Soviet people has been reflected in it. We Spanish Communists are in the ranks of those representatives of many countries who, along with the Soviet Union, are ready to defend peace on earth.

SOARES ON 'EXPANSION' OF USSR-PORTUGUESE TIES

LD161629 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Lisbon February 16 TASS -- Prime Minister of Portugal Mario Soares has declared for expansion of Portuguese-Soviet cooperation in the economic and political and social spheres.

He made this statement upon his return from Moscow where he attended the funeral of Yuriy Andropov.

Mario Soares emphasized that statements of Soviet leaders on foreign policy questions testified to the sincere striving of the Soviet Union for peace.

CPSU DELEGATION HOME FROM LUXEMBOURG CP CONGRESS

PM151547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by A.S. Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, which had been taking part in the work of the 24th Communist Party of Luxembourg Congress, returned to Moscow from Luxembourg 8 February.

U.S.-NATO 'SPY PLANES', SWEDISH NEUTRALITY

LD161301 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Stockholm February 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

U.S. spy planes make regular overflights of the territory of neutral Sweden. The Swedish newspaper NORSKENSFLAMMAN says that U.S. supersonic "Black Bird" planes stationed at the U.S. Air Force base in Mildenhall, Britain, daily violate Swedish air space as they fly over the Baltic to collect intelligence about the Soviet Union, Poland and the GDR.

These flights are a part of U.S. and NATO spying on the USSR, the article says. These intelligence gathering activities are carried on, in particular, with the help of an up-to-date electronic eavesdropping station which the NATO services have recently established at the Danish Skrjudstrup airfield.

The "Black Birds" carry up-to-date electronic equipment weighing a total of more than 70 tons to collect information about ship and troop movements, to intercept radio messages and to photograph vast areas from high altitudes.

The information thus collected is processed by onboard computers and immediately routed via Danish territory through NATO's communication lines to the U.S. intelligence centres, which are receiving around the clock information about the Soviet Union from hundreds of other planes and spy satellites. All this information is used as a basis to develop and improve new missiles and planes to ensure U.S. military superiority. Neighbouring Denmark, according to the newspaper, is helping the Pentagon to reach that goal.

Local observers believe that the facts cited by the newspaper convincingly show that Washington and its allies continue to escalate their dangerous war preparations on the northern flank of NATO while disregarding the policy of neutrality traditionally pursued by Sweden in international affairs.

BAYBAKOV ON USSR-FINNISH JOINT ECONOMIC PROJECTS

For Finnish reportage on comments by Nikolay Baybakov, USSR State Planning Committee chairman and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, on cooperation projects concluded with Finland during his 6-11 February visit; including reports on his comments on Finland felling timber in the vicinity of the Soviet frontier, had a HUFVUDSTADSBLADET article in which Baybakov discusses "the possibility of developing the Soviet Union's mechanized forestry industry, its metallurgy industry and the use of natural gas for the manufacture of protein feed," see the Nordic Affairs sections of the 13 and 17 February issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

GREEK CP HEAD EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR CHERNENKO

LD161011 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video talk by Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, in Greek with superimposed translation]

[Text] Lenin's party has at its disposal inexhaustible forces, which are advancing its work for the good of the Soviet people to a new qualitative stage. This was shown once again by the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech at the plenum by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenum stressed again that the CPSU and the Soviet people will continue their principled course directed at curbing the arms race, defending peace, and strengthening security on our planet.

I had the good fortune to meet Comrade Chernenko twice. He was the leader of the CPSU delegation to our party's tenth congress, and we are grateful for his contribution to the success of our congress. During the second meeting with Comrade Chernenko we exchanged views on the international situation and on other questions of mutual interest.

The Greek people are some of the most peace-loving peoples. Under the leadership of the working class of Greece, the people are struggling for peace and against nuclear war. They support the Soviet Union's policy, regarding it as a great contribution to the cause of peace.

CONTINUING TENSION, PRESSURE IN LEBANON

LD161457 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Beirut February 16 TASS -- The situation in Lebanon remains tense and complicated due to the continued American-Israeli intervention. There was an exchange of fire last night between units of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and the Shi'ite movement Amal, on the one hand, and units of the Lebanese Army, on the other, along the line dividing Beirut into the eastern and western sectors. The local press says that more and more soldiers of the regular army refuse to take part in fratricidal clashes. It is said that four out of ten brigades of the Lebanese Armed Forces refused to fight units of the National Patriotic Forces (NPF). The army brigade, pressed back to the city of Ad-Damur, within 20 kilometres of Beirut, evacuated from the city. NPF units moved into Ad-Damur today.

The armed formations of Amal and the Progressive Socialist Party have strengthened their positions in the area of Khalde which adjoins the Beirut International Airport where American Marines are concentrated. American and Israeli planes made repeated overflights of the Lebanese capital and the mountainous areas of the country. The American contingent of the so-called "Multinational Force" has been put on the ready status.

The U.S. Administration has no intention of withdrawing its troops from Lebanese territory. This is evidenced by a statement made by President Reagan at a meeting with pressmen in Washington. He said that the Marines would stay in Lebanon for at least thirteen more months.

At the same time, the White House and Tel Aviv are putting gross pressure on the Lebanese leadership to make it keep intact the unequal agreement with Israel which was imposed on Lebanon in May 1983 under U.S. pressure and which is one of the main obstacles in the way of normalisation of the situation in the country. This was stressed once again by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who, speaking in Washington, threatened those who may dare renounce this agreement. For his part, Israeli Defence Minister M. Arens confirmed that Tel Aviv is not going to leave Lebanon. Renunciation of the agreement, he said, will leave Israel no choice but keep its troops in southern Lebanon.

At a meeting of the leadership of the Lebanese Communist Party and the PSP, it was stressed that the recent developments which resulted in the extension of the zone controlled by the National Patriotic Forces marked an important stage in the stuggle against Israel's occupation and American military presence in Lebanon and created preconditions for a just political settlement in the country. Participants in the meeting urged all the National Patriotic Forces to strengthen their unity of action and cohesion in the struggle for the restoration of a united sovereign and democratic Lebanon.

INCREASED U.S. PRESENCE 'HEART' OF POLICY

LD161507 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 16 Feb 84

["Washington's Words and Actions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 16 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, speaking in Washington, said that the United States continues supporting the Lebanese-Israeli agreement of May 17, 1983.

In this statement of the U.S. secretary of state, one could hear on undisguised of the U.S. secretary of state, one could hear an undisguised threat to those who, as he put it, would like to get rid of this agreement, that is to the Arab progressive and democratic forces which have been coming out firmly and consistently for an independent, territorial, integral, and sovereign Lebanon.

As a matter of fact, Washington threatens that the Israeli occupation of Lebanon will continue if this agreement is annulled.

This unequal agreement, which was imposed on Lebanon by Washington, far from helping establish peace in that war-torn Arab country, has consolidated the dismemberment of Lebanon and led to numerous civilians' casualties, suffering, and destruction.

Using this notorious agreement, the United States has passed over from indirect support of the Israeli aggressors to a new phase, that of direct armed actions against the Lebanese National Patriotic Forces and the Syrian contingent of the Inter-Arab Peace-Keeping Force in Lebanon.

It was shown again that despite its fine-sounding propaganda statements about its dedication to peace, Washington does not in fact care in the least about a real and just peace in the Middle East. Lying in the heart of the Middle East policy of U.S. imperialist circles has been their striving to strengthen in every way American military presence in Arab countries and to help the ruling Zionist circles of Israel to carry through their adventurist expansionist plans. The anti-Arab essence of this policy is so apparent that even Egypt, a partner of the USA and Israel in the separate Camp David deal, voiced "serious reservations" and "disagreement" with Washington's actions in Lebanon. The crimes committed by American troops on Lebanese soil are angrily condemned in the overwhelming majority of Arab countries which firmly reject Washington's hypocritical attempts to pose as an "honest mediator" in the Middle East.

The U.S. secretary of state tried again to advertise the U.S. President's "Middle East initiative" which, George Shultz claimed, rested on the Security Council's Resolution No 242. But how can the U.S. secretary of state speak of this resolution, one approved by the international community, if every point of this resolution was violated by Israel many times with the obvious connivance and encouragement of the USA? This refers, first of all, to the point of the resolution on the inadmissibility of acquisition of foreign territories by force. Israel, ignoring world public opinion and relying on support from the USA, not only continues occupying the Arabs lands it seized but commits ever new acts of aggression. How can the U.S. position be reconciled, against this background, with the provisions of the Security Council's Resolution No 242?

'MAJOR' REAGAN-HUSAYN-MUBARAK DISAGREEMENTS

PM161401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Near East Problem"]

[Text] Washington, 15 Feb -- Trilateral talks have been held in the White House between U.S. President Reagan, King Husayn of Jordan, and President Mubarak of Egypt. According to official reports, the situation in the Near East, particularly in Lebanon, was examined.

The talks revealed major disagreements between the sides in their approach to the solution of these problems.

As emerges from press publications, the U.S. Administration does not intend any changes in its adventurist course which has aggravated the situation in the region to the limit. However, the Egyptian president stated that a long-term settlement in Lebanon is only possible on condition of a "very rapid and unconditional withdrawal of Israel's forces." As a State Department spokesman acknowledged, the King of Jordan for his part did not change his negative attitude toward the so-called "peace process" with the Camp David framework. King Husayn also "remained dissatisfied with the U.S. stance" regarding the Palestinian problem.

EGYPTIAN PARTY URGES ARAB SUPPORT AGAINST U.S.

LD161345 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo February 16 TASS -- The National Progressive (Left) Party of Egypt has urged all Arab countries to support the people of Lebanon in their struggle against American imperialist aggression and Israeli occupation.

In its statement published by the newspaper AL-AHALI the NPP stresses that the barbarous bombardments of Lebanese cities by ships of the Sixth U.S. Fleet are crimes against humanity. The party expresses solidarity with the heroic people of Lebanon in their struggle for national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and for thwarting the unequal agreement with Israel, imposed on Lebanon.

SHULTZ STATEMENT ON LEBANON 'HYPOCRITICAL'

LD160951 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 16 TASS -- Washington, as U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said in the State Department, will insist that the notorious Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement providing for the occupation by the Zionists of a considerable part of Lebanon's territory remain in force.

The statement by Shultz to the effect that Washington is making every effort in the search for a political settlement of the problems of that long-suffering country, sound at least hypocritical against the backdrop of the incessant heavy shelling of Beirut and its suburbs by the American naval artillery and Marines, which has resulted in the death of peaceful civilians and numerous destructions.

U.S. ANNOUNCES PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL OF MARINES

LD1700513 Moscow TASS in English 0459 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 17 TASS -- The White House has announced that the withdrawal of part of U.S. Marines from Beirut and their transfer to ships of the Sixth Fleet sailing off the Lebanese coasts will begin in two or three days.

According to a high-ranking representative of the administration, this schedule is envisaged by the plan submitted by the defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, to the U.S. President after consultations with the allies, France and Italy, whose military contingents, together with U.S. Marines, form the so-called "Multinational Force" in Lebanon.

At the same time, even after the "redislocation", no less than 500 U.S. servicemen will remain in Beirut, while the Marines will continue to be a component part of the "Multinational Force" and, consequently can be moved back to Beirut at any moment. The representative of the administration categorically excluded the possibility of the withdrawal of U.S. naval ships, which as is known, are used for the barbarous shelling of the Lebanese territory.

CHRONOLOGY OF, PROSPECTS FOR MARINES IN BEIRUT

PM161029 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Feb 84 p 9

[Igor Belyayev article under the rubric "Viewpoint": "Look Before You Leap?"]

[Text] Last week something happened that had been expected since the end of 1983. Reagan ordered the U.S. Marines to be moved from the area of Beirut Airport where they were based, to ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet which are still plying the Lebanese shores. The President's advisers are convinced, for some reason, that there they will allegedly find the security which they so lacked in Lebanon. What is this -- recognition of the political and military realities prevailing in the Near East? Thus far it is something quite different.

Under conditions where the U.S. election campaign is in full swing, the "primaries" (primary elections, that is) which will determine that the President's chances of reelection are imminent, and dissatisfaction at the fact that U.S. Marines are being killed in Lebanon is clearly mounting in the country, Washington has decided to resort to half-measures. After all, if need be, a landing can again be ordered. If...meanwhile the Damoclean sword of U.S. intervention will hang over Lebanon like a curse, reminding Arabs how Washington deals with "those who do not fall into line."

The U.S. Marines came to Beirut in the summer of 1982. At that time, the PLO fighters were in the process of withdrawing. The Palestinians did not want the city's defenseless population to suffer on their account. Together with the Americans, French and Italian paratroops appeared in Beirut, comprising the so-called "Multinational Force," set up by NATO, bypassing the United Nations. At that time, Reagan was confident that the mere existence of a U.S. military presence in Lebanon would be a prelude to a spectacular "victory" for him in the Near East.

On 11-13 September 1982, the U.S. Marines, followed by the French and Italians, quit Beirut with inexplicable haste. The Israelis took advantage of this. On 14 September, after the death of Lebanese President Bashir al-Jumayyil in which -- as the Western press repeatedly noted -- the Israelis had a hand, they seized the city. Three days later, the whole of the civilized world shuddered at the news of the massacre in Sabra and Shatila which were surrounded by Israeli tanks and soldiers.

Then, this time on the pretext of ensuring calm and order in Beirut, U.S. Marines and French and Italian troop formations, followed by the British, reappeared there. The United States and NATO openly joined Israel in its aggression in Lebanon. Reagan assumed that the second appearance of the "Multinational Force" would, after all, compel the Lebanese, Palestinians, and Syrians to capitulate. They did not. The Lebanese intensified their resistance every day. On 23 October 1983, the U.S. Marine Headquarters situated near Beirut airport was blown up: 241 people were killed! A long line of aluminium coffins made their way to the United States, just like during the Vietnam war. In the United States, the campaign for the withdrawal of the U.S. Marines from Lebanon began.

The criticism of the lawmakers, the press, and the public at large was stubbornly ignored in Washington for a long time. It seemed that the presence of the U.S. Marines in Beirut gave the Americans a pretext to carry out strikes against Lebanon and the Syrian troops who are there in accordance with the Arab League's mandate. On 4 December, Washington ordered the bombing of Syrian positions on Lebanese territory. The Americans met with a rebuff, which intensified the criticism of U.S. policy in the Near East. Instead of scoring a spectacular "victory," Reagan was losing prestige there at a catastrophically rapid rate. U.S. forces were suffering defeat. He then ordered that artillery fire from the U.S. 6th Fleet ships against Beirut and the Lebanese mountains be intensified. Reagan's war is now being waged from the sea.

Nonetheless, as I see it, one must speak of a defeat for Washington.

Let me stress that the U.S. Marines' flight from Beirut is only the tip of the veritable iceberg of U.S. military and political failures in the Near East in recent years. Its gamble in Lebanon in support for one religious community (Maronite Christians) against all others, and primarily the Muslims, has proved to be catastrophic in its consequences. There is again talk of civil war. As a result, the United States has lost out in Lebanon in its orientation toward a "strong army" which U.S. advisers were training to establish "order" in that country: an order, of course, which would suit the United States and Israel. The Lebanese Army is disintegrating. Non-Maronites refuse to serve in it. Army units have already been driven out of west Beirut where life is again fully under the control of the National Patriotic Forces. Lebanon's Arabic nature has been reaffirmed. Separatism has been rejected. The pressure exerted on Syria has come to nothing, its opposition to the U.S.-Israeli aggression continues. The U.S.-Israeli "peace" agreement is being rejected. The ignominous U.S. flight from Beirut demonstrates the absurdity of the claims about Washington's desire to compel Israel to withdraw from Lebanon. It has no such desire.

The people of Lebanon are defending themselves in a difficult struggle, not only against the Israeli occupation corps but also against what is militarily the mightiest imperialist power.

BULK OF ITALIAN CONTINGENT TO LEAVE LEBANON

LD161106 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Rome February 16 TASS -- The bulk of the Italian contingent belonging to the so-called "Multinational Force" in Lebanon will be withdrawn from that country in the course of two weeks. A statement to this effect was made by Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi to newsmen. As the ANSA news agency reports, after that only a small contingent will remain in Lebanon to guard an Italian field hospital stationed in Beirut.

At the present time, there are nearly fifteen hundred Italian soliders in Lebanon. Early in February, the Italian defence minister already declared that the Italian contingent would be gradually withdrawn from that Middle East country.

SYRIA'S AZ-ZU'BI REITERATES DEMANDS FOR PEACE

LD161418 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus February 16 TASS -- The explosive situation in the Middle East is caused by the continued aggression of Israel and by the intervention of U.S. troops in the internal affairs of Lebanon, Mahmud az-Zu'bi, chairman of the People's Council of Syria, said here during his meeting with a delegation of the U.S. Congress.

Peace and security in the Middle East, the head of the Syrian parliament said, can only be ensured by the liberation of all the Israeli-occupied Arab lands, the withdrawal of U.S. and Israeli troops from Lebanon, and the ensuring of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent national state.

Mahmud az-Zu'bi reiterated the resolve of the Syrian people to repulse the U.S. anti-Arab intrigues and spoke in favour of a fair settlement in the region.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES GPC ON MIDEAST

LD161343 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Tripoli February 16 TASS -- Mu'ammar al-Qadhhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, has condemned the United States' and Israel's aggressive policy in the Middle East.

Speaking here at the current session of the General People's congress in Libya, he pointed out that Washington, blinded by its expansionist ambitions, no longer stops short of the most brazen methods of pressure on Arab peoples. An example of that is provided by the barbarous bombardment of Lebanese towns and villages by the ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet. Feeling unreserved backing of the White House, the Israeli aggressor, whose plans envisage the seizure of the oil resources of Arab countries, becomes increasingly brazen with every passing day, the Libyan leader stated.

The Libyan people, who themselves are under a constant threat of imperialist aggression, express their solidarity with the Lebanese National-Patriotic Forces that wage a courageous struggle against imperialism's crusade and against the Israeli aggression, for freedom, independence, and unity of Lebanon, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi emphasized. He said successful struggle of the Arab people of Palestine depends to a considerable degree on the success of the struggle of the National-Patriotic Forces of Lebanon against the U.S.-Israeli collusion.

The leader of the Libyan revolution strongly criticized the imperialist states' policy in Chad, pointing out that the U.S. and France-sponsored "fire of civil war" in that country creates a direct threat to Libya. He demanded that French troops be withdrawn from Chad. Without such withdrawal, according to him, it is impossible to settle the Chadian crisis.

DETAILS OF IRAQ-IRAN COMBAT OPERATIONS

LD161635 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Baghdad February 16 TASS -- Last night Iranian troops undertook an attempt to intrude into the territory of Iraq in the central section of the front, said an Iraqi military representative. Iraq troops rebuffed the enemy and came over into counter-offensive. The fighting in that area is continuing.

Iraqi Air Force and Navy today destroyed five ships in the north-eastern part of the Persian Gulf. All ships and planes which participated in the operation returned to base.

Nicosia February 16 TASS -- Iranian troops last night started a new offensive in the area of the settlement of Chenguleh, south of Mehran reported the IRANIAN NEWS AGENCY IRNA.

PALESTINIAN CP OFFICIAL PRAISES USSR POLICIES

LD151846 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Commentary by Sulayman Najab, member of the Palestine Communist Party Political Bureau, on 15 February in Moscow -- recorded]

[Text] Once again, the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary forces have tried to express their illusive dreams that one day some internal and international changes will occur in Soviet policy.

At the international level, it is important to relate two basic issues: first, the firm and consistent attitude of the USSR in the defense of world peace and in presenting substantial initiatives to put an end to the danger of nuclear confrontation, a danger for which the policy of U.S. imperialism is fully responsible. The second issue is the principled attitude of Lenin's party in supporting the struggle of peoples and independent countries in their defense of sovereignty and independence in the face of the U.S. policy, which is trying to trample with the feet of its Marines upon the land of independent countries.

Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, in his speech before the enlarged session of CPSU Central Committee, confirmed consistency of Soviet policy. All peoples, all over the world, have experienced rich relations with the USSR and its principled attitude and firm policy of defending peace and the right of peoples to defend their sovereignty, independence, and gains.

The speech by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, as I have said, and also the speeches at the Red Square during the funeral of the late Comrade Andropov by other Soviet leaders, came as a direct reply to the rumors and statements by the forces hostile to peace and forces hostile to peoples and their freedoms.

Attendance by representatives of all the progressive and revolutionary forces in the world at the Red Square of the burial of Yuriy Andropov confirmed the deep respect that all those strugglers have for the great departing leader. It is a confirmation at the same time of the firmness and constancy of the relation of alliances, friendship, and cooperation between these revolutionary forces and the great USSR.

SYRIAN CP LEADER ON CHERNENKO STATEMENT

LD162136 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 16 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video talk by Khalid Bakdash, general secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee -- recording in Arabic with superimposed translation]

[Text] The statement by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that the Soviet Union will continue its policy of peace, a durable peace which is just for all peoples, also in the present extremely tense international situation, is of very great importance. There is no more urgent task today than the preservation of peace on the planet. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee confirmed solidarity with peoples who are today obliged to repel attacks by the aggressive forces of imperialism. We totally support the efforts of the Soviet Union which are directed towards the removal of hotbeds of tension and violence on the planet. The Soviet Union has been and remains the vanguard of all progressive mankind. On behalf of the Syrian people and all of the Syrian communists, I want to wish the friendly Soviet people success in the noble cause of the defense of peace, and new achievements in the construction of communism.

CHERNENKO, MALAGASY LEADERS DISCUSS INDIAN OCEAN

LD171108 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow Frebruary 17 TASS -- The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko met with the General Secretary of the "Avant-Garde de la Revolution Malgache" Party Didier Ratsiraka, in the Kremlin today.

They held a friendly conversation attended by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Foreign Minister of Madagascar Jean Bemananjara.

Appreciation was expressed to Didier Ratsiraka for his profound condolences presented on behalf of the people and Government of Madagascar over the death of Yuriy Andropov.

A brief exchange of opinions was held on a number of issues of the Soviet-Malagasy relations. In the process, the desire was reaffirmed on both sides for their further development and deepening.

Also raised during the conversation were some of the international issues, concerning, among other things, the situation in the Indian Ocean area. The sides reaffirmed their reciprocal intention to continue to work for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 17 February carries this same report, which at this point adds the following paragraph:

[Also present during the conversation were Sharapov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Randriamamonjy, Madagascar's ambassador in the USSR.]

SHALAYEV HOLDS TALKS WITH ANGOLAN COUNTERPART

MB161556 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Comrade Pascoal Luvualu, secretary of the National Union of Workers of Angola, discussed in Moscow questions of bilateral interest with Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union.

It will be recalled that Pascoal Luvualu went to the Soviet Union to head the Angolan delegation that attended the funeral of the late Chairman Yuriy Andropov.

HONDURAN, NICARAGUAN OFFICIALS ON WAR GAMES

LD161144 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Managua February 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports:

Colonel Alvaro Romero, an official spokesman for the Honduran Army Command, has openly declared that a war against Nicaragua was possible. "It will last nearly 30 days", he said. This estimate is based on the data of a secret report prepared by the Pentagon on the results of the recent large-scale American-Honduran "Big Pine-2" exercises, which were carried out for seven months in close proximity to the Nicaraguan border.

The frank statement by a ranking representative of the Honduran military exposes the real essence of Washington's militaristic ambitions in Central America. Under the pretext of the "exercises", thousands of American and Honduran soldiers have been training for a military invasion of Nicaragua for many months now. An intervention is also being prepared against El Salvador, where the armed struggle of the people against the bloody dictatorship is mounting. Simultaneously a war hysteria is being built up in Honduras. Being led by the White House, that country's anti-popular regime is whipping up a campaign of slanders against the Sandinist revolution, accusing Nicaragua of "preparing a war" against Honduras.

The wish of the United States Administration to kindle an armed conflict between the two neighbour countries is also a grave crime against all Central American peoples, Luiz Carrion, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, deputy minister of home affairs of the Republic, said in an interview with the SOBERANIA journal issued here. It is for the sake of attaining its sinister aims that the USA is building up tensions in the region and stepping up armed provocations against Nicaragua from the Honduran territory, he stressed.

The aggressive policy of the White House, Luiz Carrion said, constitutes the main danger and the only obstacle to achieving peace in Central America. This is seen, in particular, from the new American-Honduran "Big Pine-3" exercises scheduled to be held soon. The build-up of the United States military presence in the region actually signals the declaration of war by Washington on the "Contadora Group", which persistently work for a peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA INTERVIEWED ON C. AMERICA

LD161608 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Feb (TASS) -- Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the ruling council of the Government for the National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, who arrived here to participate in the funeral of Yuriy Andropov, gave an interview to a TASS correspondent before he left Moscow.

"On Wednesday, he said, we met Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. We were very impressed by the meeting. On behalf of the government, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and the people of Nicaragua, we expressed to Comrade Chernenko our condolences in connection with the demise of Yuriy Andropov.

During the meeting we touched upon Central American problems. We talked about Nicaragua being subjected to aggressive attacks, the U.S. military escalation in Central America, and the Nicaraguan people's defending themselves in a decisive manner and inflicting devastating blows at the interventionists. We also talked about the efforts being made in our country to achieve peace and a peaceful settlement of problems.

We must say, Daniel Ortega continued, that we found in Konstantin Chernenko, as expected, deep understanding of the current problems of Central America. We were again convinced of the consistent solidarity of the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union with the Sandinist Front of National Liberation and with the government and people of Nicaragua.

We also expressed our support for the efforts the Soviet Union is undertaking in the international sphere for peace, and for the vital interests of mankind which the aggressive policy of North American imperialism now threatens as never before.

With regard to the situation in Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega pointed out that: "The United States has mobilized about 10,000 criminal elements to carry out crimes against the Nicaraguan people. Special terrorist units, trained in the United States and in the majority of cases led by agents of the Central Intelligence Agency, are carrying out operations against economic targets, and are attacking bridges and fuel stores.

The large-scale counterrevolutionary operations which the United States has been carrying out systematically throughout 1983 (they are continuing in 1984), which pursued the goal of seizing at least a small part of our territory, have failed. They were disrupted thanks to the firm resolve of the Nicaraguan people, who, with their weapons, are defending the revolution in an organized manner.

The United States is increasing aggressive actions, striving to surround Nicaragua. It is carrying out mass air raids on economic and military sites in our country, sowing death among the population, and damaging our economy and several military sites. The cost of damage from imperialism's terrorist actions is approximately $127.2 million."

"Despite unceasing aggression, Daniel Ortega noted, the Nicaraguan people are working with great enthusiasm. Thanks to this, and also to the decisive measures taken by the government, production in Nicaragua has grown by 5.1 percent. [as received] This growth was achieved as a result of the implementation of projects of strategic importance for us, projects aimed at carrying out revolutionary transformations in the economy, especially in agriculture and power engineering."

USSR, NICARAGUA SIGN CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC PACT

LD161015 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Announcer-read report from the Vremya newscast]

[Text] An agreement was signed in Managua on a program of cultural and scientific exchanges between the USSR and the Republic of Nicaragua for 1984-85. The document provides for an expansion of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of science, education, and culture, and the further continuation of exchange of scientific specialists. As was stressed at the signing ceremony, the expanding Soviet-Nicaraguan ties serve the interests of the development of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries, and the interests of strengthening general peace.

HENRY RUIZ ON SOVIET-NICARAGUAN RELATIONS

PM161149 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 15 February 1984 in its First Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,200-word "Reportage From Nicaragua" by special correspondent A. Moiseyev entitled "To the Russians at Chinandega." The article, which bears a Chinandega-Managua-Moscow dateline, describes the work of a Soviet hospital in the Nicaraguan city of Chinandega, which was set up in June 1982 "at the request of the Nicaraguan Government" and employs 104 doctors. The final part of the article reads as follows: "Soviet-Nicaraguan cooperation is also developing in many other spheres. Comandante Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of planning, spoke to me of this with special warmth in Managua. 'I believe that our peoples' friendship,' the comandante emphasized, 'is a model of relations between developing and developed countries. It is based on mutual respect, equal cooperation, and the mutual desire for peace and detente on the planet. Just recently the Soviet Union has signed more than 30 contracts with various Nicaraguan organizations. We are successfully cooperating in spheres such as power generation, geology, public health, communications, agriculture, and the mining, textile, and fishing industries. In turn Nicaragua supplies the USSR with sugar, cotton, and coffee. The revolution's enemies try their best to slander our ties. The United States, for example, in no way wishes to understand that these relations are quite different to those which it has now had for two centuries with all of Latin America. The importance of our ties with the USSR is also valuable for another reason. While the United States is seeking with the help of its mercenaries to destabilize Nicaragua and undermine its economy, Moscow extends us the hand of peaceful, creative assistance. It does not stipulate any conditions. The other socialist countries and our friends throughout the world do likewise. Thus, we are not alone.'"

CASTRO THANKS SOVIETS FOR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

LD162208 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Announcer-read report from the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers have received a telegram in which Fidel Castro Ruz expressed thanks for the friendly fraternal greetings on the 25th anniversary of the national holiday, on behalf of the Communist Party, the state and Government of the Republic of Cuba, and from all the Cuban people. The telegram expresses readiness to continue strengthening and extending friendly relations.

KOMSOMOL'S MISHIN ADDRESSES HAVANA WFDY MEETING

PM162208 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 84 p 3

[Own correspondent Yu. Stroyev report: "Appeal for Unity. The WFDY Executive Committee Continues Its Work in the Cuban Capital."

[Text] Havana, 8 Feb -- Today it is more obvious than ever before: Peace must be fought for. The situation on the planet has worsened through the fault of imperialism. It is not surprising, therefore, that the WFDY Executive Committee session participants who have gathered in Havana, representing over 120 youth organizations from almost 90 countries, have focused their attention on the discussion of questions pertaining to the further struggle for peace and against the arms race and the siting of U.S. missiles in Europe.

V.M. Mishin, head of the Soviet delegation and first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, addressed those gathered at the capital's Palace of Congresses.

Our Executive Committee, he said, is holding its session under the conditions of a sharp deterioration in the international situation caused by the increased aggressiveness and militarism of imperialist forces. The start of the siting of new U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries has led to a sharp increase in the military danger in Europe and throughout the world. The Geneva talks, whose goal was to limit and substantially reduce nuclear arms, have been broken off as a result of the obstructionist position occupied by the U.S. Administration. The U.S. military is sowing death and destruction thousands of kilometers away from the United States. The aggression against Grenada and the U.S.-Israeli occupation of Lebanon will go down as pages of shame in U.S. history, just like the war in Vietnam.

There are numerous facts to prove that imperialism is trying to revive right-wing conservative reactionary alliances and use them to set up a youth column for Reagan's "crusade."

Under these conditions, the speaker went on to stress, it is an important task of the youth movement's progressive and democratic forces to organize resolute resistance against the forces of imperialism and reaction. It is important to develop cooperation between all democratic and peace-loving forces in matters concerning the prevention of war and the strengthening of peace.

The first secretary of the Komsomol Central committee dwelled on the WFDY's activity. Analyzing last year's results, he said, we note with satisfaction that much has been accomplished by the federation, including actions within the framework of the campaign "World Youth Actions Against the Nuclear Threat, for Peace and Disarmament." The experience acquired by the WFDY in this sphere must be developed and augmented. We suggest that the 1984 action program orient the democratic youth toward antiwar, antimilitarist, and anti-imperialist struggle. V.M. Mishin proposed that the federation's action program include the holding of a meeting of working youth in the USSR next October and November.

Proclaimed by the United Nations as Youth Year, 1985 offers additional opportunities to step up the participation of juveniles in the development of their countries and in defending the younger generation's socioeconomic rights.

On behalf of Soviet juveniles, the first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee appealed to the participants in the session to support the Lenin Komsomol's suggestion that the 12th world festival of youth and students be held in Moscow.

He voiced his confidence that the Moscow festival will demonstrate the devotion of the planet's younger generation to the cause of peace and disarmament and the strength of anti-imperialist solidarity, unity, and cohesion. It will be a matter of honor for every Komsomol member and every young person in the land of the Soviets to make a personal contribution to the success of the festival.

The Executive Committee sessions continue until late at night. In their speeches the delegates are voicing ardent support for the Lenin Komsomol's initiative that the 1985 12th world festival be held in Moscow.

CHERNENKO, GROMYKO, RUSAKOV RECEIVE MPR'S TSEDENBAL

LD171115 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 17 TASS -- The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko had a meeting today with the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, President of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. Taking part in the conversation were member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov.

Konstantin Chernenko expressed heartfelt gratitude for the profound condolences of the entire Mongolian people upon the death of Yuriy Andropov conveyed by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal.

The leaders of the two fraternal parties noted with satisfaction the successful development of all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP, the USSR and the MPR, stressed the will and resolve of Soviet and Mongolian Communists to do everything for the further strengthening of the traditional Soviet-Mongolian friendship and close cooperation.

The exchange of views confirmed the full coincidence of the positions of the USSR and the MPR on all principled problems of the international situation, including the situation in the Asian Continent.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

COMPARISON OF TIKHONOV-SOARES MEETING REPORT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 Febrary in its First Edition carries on page two a report on the meeting between Nikolay Tikhonov and Prime Minister of Portugal Mario Soares, under the headline "Talks Held". This has been compared with the TASS English version published on page P 17 in the 15 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, lines one and two read:. . .Minister Nikolay Tikhonov received 15 February the Prime Minister...(supplying date)

Last paragraph, last line reads:...cooperation between states.

Taking part in the talks were N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and A. Patricio, Portugal's ambassador to the USSR. (supplying additional passage)

ALIYEV HOLDS MEETING WITH PRC'S WAN LI

OW161421 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aliyev met with Vice Premier of the Chinese State Council Wan Li and discussed issues of mutual interest.

Aliyev said that the Soviet leaders stand unswervingly for the improvement of the relations between the Soviet Union and China, two big neighboring countries. Wan Li said that the Chinese side hopes that joint efforts will be made by the two sides to further improve their relations.

The Chinese Government delegation led by Vice Premier Wan Li left Moscow on 15 February. The delegation was seen off at the airport by First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Arkhipov, Deputy Foreign Minister Ilichev, and other officials.

GRISHIN, OTHERS SEE ZHIVKOV OFF IN MOSCOW

AU160927 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Moscow, 14 Feb (BTA) -- The party and state delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which attended the funeral ceremonies on the occasion of Yuriy Andropov's death, departed for Sofia tonight.

The delegation was seen off by the following Soviet officials at Vnukovo Airport: Viktor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

Dimitur Zhulev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR, was also among those present at the airport.

DEPARTURE OF FUNERAL DELEGATIONS REPORTED

PM161716 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 84 First Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "Foreign Delegations Depart"]

[Text] The following party-state delegations which came to participate in Yu.V. Andropov's funeral have left Moscow:

Bulgaria -- headed by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council;
Hungary -- headed by J. Kadar, first secretary of MSZMP Central Committee;
GDR -- headed by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;
DPRK -- headed by DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo;
Poland -- headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers;
Romania -- headed by Romanian President N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP;
Czechoslovakia -- headed by Czechoslovak President G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.
J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, who was part of the Mongolian delegation, has also left for home.

The delegations were seen off by V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, and D.F. Ustinov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.K. Baybakov, V.E. Dymshits, L.A. Kostandov, G.I. Marchuk, Z.N. Nuriyev, L.V. Smirnov, and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; G.A. Kiselev, O.A. Chukanov, and G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chiefs of a CPSU Central Committee department; and other officials.

The following delegations have left Moscow:

Austria -- headed by Federal Chancellor F. Sinowatz;
Guyana -- headed by Vice President M. Shahabuddeen;
FRG -- headed by Federal Chancellor H. Kohl;
Greece -- headed by Prime Minister A. Papandreou;
Zimbabwe -- headed by President C. Banana;
India -- headed by Prime Minister I. Gandhi;
Britain -- headed by Prime Minister M. Thatcher;
Jordan -- headed by Minister 'A. Abu 'Awdah;
Iceland -- headed by Prime Minister S. Hermannsson;
Spain -- headed by Deputy Prime Minister A. Guerra Gonzalez;
Yemen Arab Republic -- headed by Vice President 'A. al-'Arashi;
C. Flesch -- Luxembourg deputy prime minister and foreign minister;
Dutch Foreign Minister H. Van den Broek;
New Zealand Minister J. Bolger;
Crown Prince Harald and Norwegian Prime Minister K. Willoch;
United States -- headed by Vice President G. Bush;
Finland -- headed by President M. Koivisto;
France -- headed by Premier P. Mauroy;

and Prince Bertel and Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme.

The official Kuwaiti representative and (Zh. Riper), UN director general for development and international economic cooperation, have also left Moscow.

The delegations were seen off by I.P. Kalin and P.Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.K. Antonov, L.A. Kostandov, G.I. Marchuk, Z.N. Nuriyev, and B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Minister T.B. Guzhenko; Yu.P. Batalin, chairman of a USSR State Committee; and N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister.

Maltese, Danish Groups

LD162030 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 16 TASS -- Prince Henrik and Prime Minister of Denmark Poul Schulter, personal envoy of Pope John-Paul the Second J. Lejenne, President of Malta Agatha Barbara, the delegation of Portugal led by Prime Minister Mario Soares left Moscow today. They attended the funeral of Yuriy Andropov.

Cypriot Delegation

LD162023 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 16 TASS -- A Cyprus delegation led by President Spiros Kiprianou who attended the funeral of Yuriy Andropov left Moscow today.

Turkish Delegation

LD162018 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 16 TASS -- A Turkish delegation led by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal who attended the funeral of Yuriy Andropov left Moscow today.

Heng Samrin

BK151401 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1138 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 16 -- A high-level Kampuchean party and state delegation led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the State Council, left Moscow Wednesday after attending the funeral of Yuriy Andropov.

It was seen off by G.A. Aliyev, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the party Central Committee; and other **soviet** officials.

Hor Nam Hong, Kampuchean ambassador to the Soviet Union, was among the farewell party.

MOSCOW TV REPORTS CONDOLENCE MESSAGES

LD161741 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 16 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] From the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers

In connection with the grave loss, the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, condolences have arrived at the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers from the Central Committees of Communist Parties, Presidiums of Supreme Soviets and Councils of Ministers of the union republics, from party, administrative and public organizations, labor collectives and enterprises, institutions, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, study institutions, servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy, party veterans, participants in the Great Patriotic War, and from individual citizens.

They express profound grief at the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, of the world communist and workers' movement, an ardent patriot of the Soviet motherland, a steadfast fighter for peace, whose whole life was devoted entirely to serving the interests of the working people and constructing communism.

The condolences note that the activity of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was inextricably linked with the further strengthening of the leading and guiding role of the CPSU, with the inviolable unity of the Communist Party and of the Soviet people, with the development and definition of a strategy of improvement for the society of mature socialism, with large-scale measures for the intensification of production, the intensification of party, state, and labor discipline, the raising of the material welfare and the improvement of the communist education of Soviet people, the strengthening of the country's defense might and for the implementation of the peace program worked out by the party.

The condolences stress that Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was always true to Leninism in theory and policy, that he made a large personal contribution to the work of the party in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums, that he persistently maintained a creative, scientific, and realistic approach to the solution of the tasks of social-economic and cultural construction as well as collectivity in the activity of party organs, that he was irreconcilable to all that was alien to our world outlook and way of life.

Numerous condolences in connection with the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov have been received from the leaders and working people of the socialist states, communist, workers' and revolutionary-democratic parties and progressive organizations.

Condolences have also arrived from heads of state and government, from public organizations and citizens of many countries of the world. They connect the activity of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov with the consistent struggle of the Communist Party and Soviet state for peace and international security, with important initiatives directed at curbing the arms race and preventing the threat of nuclear war.

The leaders of fraternal countries and communist parties, of revolutionary-liberation movements note the great services of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to the development and consolidation of friendship and cooperation between socialist countries, to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement, in support of the struggle of peoples for freedom and independence.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers sincerely thank all party, administrative and public organizations, worker collectives, soldiers of the Soviet Army and Navy, who have sent their condolences in connection with the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers express sincere gratitude to the foreign comrades and friends, to the working people of the countries of socialism, to fraternal parties and to fighters for social progress, to all those who displayed their solidarity with our party and country in connection with the heavy loss borne by the Soviet people.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers are profoundly grateful to all heads of state and government, to state and public figures who shared our grief on account of the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

In these days, Soviet people have ranked themselves still more closely around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, they have expressed their ardent and unanimous support for the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum, for the internal and external policy of the party; they have shown their unswerving will to continue selflessly to struggle for the triumph of communist ideals, to whose implementation Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov dedicated his life.

MORE CONDOLENCES ON ANDROPOV DEATH REPORTED

Romanian Premier Dascalescu

AU160843 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1700 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received a cable from Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, which reads:

We were saddened to learn of the death of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. On behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on my own behalf, I personally want to to convey to you and to the USSR Council of Ministers most sincere condolences.

At the head of the Soviet Communist Party and state, Yuriy Andropov made an important contribution to the achievements of the working people in the neighborly and friendly country, to socioeconomic development, and to the development of science and culture. He struggled for peace and cooperation, and for resolving the complex problems of the contemporary world.

The Romanian people and our country's government highly value the development of Romanian-Soviet cooperation and friendship in various areas, and express their conviction that these relations will develop for our mutual benefit and in the interests of socialism, peace, and cooperation in the world.

At this difficult moment we want to express our confidence that the Soviet peoples will reap new successes in building communism, in the struggle to resume the policy of detente and disarmament, and in asserting the policy of peace and cooperation throughout the world. Please convey our feelings of profound compassion to the bereaved family.

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

SFRY's Planinc

PM151619 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf I extend to you my deepest condolences on the great loss that your country and party has suffered -- the death of the eminent statesmen and revolutionary Comrade Yuriy Valdimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

We rate highly and respect both Comrade Andropov's personal contribution to deepening mutual friendship and successful cooperation between our peoples and countries on the basis of jointly affirmed principles, and his energetic activity for the good of peace, progress, and constructive international cooperation.

At this sorrowful time I would like to emphasize the importance that the Yugoslav Government attaches to developing friendly relations and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union.

I ask you, comrade chairman, to pass on our condolences to the members of the USSR Council of Ministers and to Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's family.

Milka Planinc, chairman of the Federal Executive Council

Spanish Communist Party

PM160950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

Comrades!

Stunned by the tragic news of the death of your party's outstanding leader, Yu.V. Andropov, we should like to convey our condolences to you and express solidarity with your party and the Soviet people.

We are certain that this great loss, which is also a loss for the international communist movement and all the peoples fighting for peace and socialism, will be made up by the party founded by Lenin -- the vanguard of world revolution, which did away with the bourgeois capitalist system and built the great Soviet socialist state under the banner of communism and proletarian internationalism.

Please accept, comrades, our deepest condolences. Spanish Communists share the Soviet people's grief. We wish you health and success in the resolution of your tasks.

Communist Party Spain Central Committee

Secretary General Ignacio Gallego

Japan's Nakasone

PM160949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] To Mr N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

We heard with deep sorrow the news of the sudden death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On behalf of Japan's Government and people I wish with all my heart that the deceased's soul may rest in peace and I express my deep condolences to the Soviet Union's Government and people and also to Yu.V. Andropov's widow and family.

Yasuhiro Nakasone, prime minister of Japan

Japanese Socialist Party

PM151621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

On behalf of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] I extend sincere condolences to the deceased's family and the entire CPSU in connection with the death of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. As General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu.V. Andropov strove to promote disarmament and the establishment of world peace; his activity was marked by great achievements in improving the Soviet Union's economy.

We had hoped that at a time when the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and on strategic arms limitation and reduction have been broken off, and when the world is moving in the direction of a nuclear arms race, Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, would pay an active part in advancing the cause of nuclear disarmament and the easing of international tension, and we therefore greatly regret his death. I sincerely wish for the Soviet people to overcome their sorrow and, following the will of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to make still greater efforts for the good of strengthening worldwide peace and developing socialist building.

Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee.

Pakistan's Ziaul Haq

PM160948 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On behalf of the Pakistan Government and in my own name I would like to express our deep condolences on the death of Yu.V. Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. During the brief period while the late President Andropov headed your great country, we carefully followed his enormous efforts to further enhance the standards of living in the USSR. We share the sorrow of the Soviet Union's people on the loss of their outstanding leader.

During the meeting which I had the honor to have with the late President Andropov in November 1982 I was amazed by his concern for the cause of peace on earth and especially for the flourishing and stability of our region. His political vision and farsightedness also left an indelible impression on me.

I would be grateful if your excellencies would convey our sincere sympathy to the members of the deceased's family.

General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Comparison of DRA Condolences

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 13 February First Edition publishes on page 5 a version of the Afghan condolence message on the death of Yuriy Andropov. It has been compared with the Kabul Domestic Service version published on pages P 56-57 of the 15 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Page P 56, in the first line of the message, PRAVDA reads:...learned of the untimely death of Yuriy...(substituting "untimely" for "sudden")

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads:...friendship among the peoples. (substituting "peoples" for "masses")

Second paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads:...struggle for the happiness of the toilers. (substituting "happiness" for "prosperity")

Third paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads:...the Soviet Union under modern conditions, which has been...(adding phrase)

Line three, PRAVDA reads:...CPSU Central Committee, and the new significant...(substituting "and" for "are")

Line four, PRAVDA reads:...of advanced socialism are inseparably linked with the name... (rewording)

Fifth paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads:...Andropov, with his multifaceted activities, played a...(substituting "multifaceted" for "significant")

Line two, PRAVDA reads:...cooperation among the socialist community countries, and strengthening...(rewording)

Last paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads:...continuous attention to the peoples' liberation movement, to the cause...(adding "the peoples'")

Page P 57, first paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads:...eternally remember the bright image of Yuriy Vladimirovich...(substituting "bright image" for "memory")

Line four, PRAVDA reads:...will hold dear and augment the friendship and...(adding "and augment")

Line four, PRAVDA reads:...Union in the struggle for our common ideals and against the conspiracies of imperialism and reaction.

We express to you, dear comrades, our very profound condolences in this great... (rewording)

India's Marxist CP

PM160931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

In his post as leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state Yu.V. Andropov devoted himself entirely to the cause of preventing world nuclear war while at the same time taking all necessary measures to ensure the security of the Soviet Union and its allies. He made an invaluable contribution to the struggle for peace throughout the world. His death at the present time, when U.S. imperialism is pursuing an insane course of nuclear war, represents an enormous loss to the Soviet Union, the world communist movement, and all forces for peace.

The Politburo honors Yu.V. Andropov's memory and expresses its sincere condolences to the CPSU.

Politburo of the Communist Party of India, Marxist

Egypt's Mubarak

PM160953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] To the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

I heard with sorrow the news of the death of Yuriy Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. His fruitful life was devoted to serving his people and country.

I convey to you and to the deceased's family my most sincere condolences and heartfelt sympathy.

Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt

Lebanese CP Leader

PM161439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

We heard with deep sorrow the news of the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. An outstanding leader and man, he gained great respect and recognition in the Soviet Union and all over the world through his tireless activity in the name of the triumph of freedom, peace, socialism, and communism. This was manifested especially vividly during the period when he headed the party and the Soviet state.

Yu.V. Andropov's life is an example of the life of a talented fighter and Leninist who dedicated all his strength and energy to serving the ideals of communism. The peoples struggling for peace and for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war saw Yu.V. Andropov's activity as a guarantee of success in delivering mankind from the danger posed by the unbridled and destructive policy of U.S. imperialism which is wallowing in an arms race and the inflaming of international tension. The peoples struggling for liberation and to frustrate the conspiracies of world imperialism, and primarily of U.S. imperialism, saw him as the personification of the firm and resolute defense of their rights and of a successful rebuff to the U.S. policy of aggression, violence, and diktat. This was manifested most fully in the resolute support for the Lebanese people's struggle against the direct U.S.-Israel aggression. We assess highly the Soviet Union's firm and principled position in giving help to the Lebanese people's struggle and providing effective assistance to Syria in its successful opposition to the aggression by the United States and Israel.

Yu.V. Andropov's death is not only a grave loss for the Soviet people and the Soviet Communists, it is a grave loss for all peoples, for the communist and revolutionary movement, and for all fighters for peace, freedom, and socialism.

We sincerely share the grief of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet people, of all forces of peace, liberation, and socialism throughout the world.

Georges Hawi, secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee

YAR President Salih

PM160954 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

I learned with a feeling of deep sorrow and regret about the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, leader of the Soviet Union, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In my own name and on behalf of the Yemeni people and the Yemen Arab Republic Government and General People's Congress, I convey to you and to the friendly Soviet people heartfelt condolences, sincere sympathy, and deep sorrow on the death of Yuriy Andropov, who devoted his entire life to the cause of the Soviet state's strengthening and progress for the sake of its flourishing and prosperity. I express the wish that the historic relations of cooperation, existing between our countries for more than 55 years, will continue to develop and will remain lasting and flourishing in the common interests of our friendly countries and peoples.

With profound respect,

Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, President of the Yemen Arab Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress

SWAPO's Nujoma

PM160930 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

The South West African People's Organization [SWAPO] and the entire struggling Namibian people share the grief of the CPSU leadership, the deceased's family, and the entire revolutionary and fraternal Soviet people on the untimely death of the esteemed and dear Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Yu.V. Andropov was a fighter for world peace, nuclear disarmament, and peaceful coexistence. He firmly followed Marxist-Leninist principles and gave the necessary political and material support to the national-liberation movements struggling against colonialism and racism.

Through his contribution to the cause of strengthening world peace, socialism, and proletarian internationalism he -- like his predecessor Comrade L.I. Brezhnev -- won respect and occupied an especially distinguished and honored place in the history of the struggle for the social liberation of all the earth's progressive forces. His name will remain forever in the memory of progressive humanity.

Sam Nujoma, SWAPO president

Algeria's Bendjedid

PM161500 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 12 Feb 84 p 1

[APS report: "A Life Devoted to the Task of Peace and Progress"]

[Text] Algiers -- Following the death of Yuriy Andropov, President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN, sent a message of condolences to the deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of which the following is the text:

"It was with great sorrow that I heard the sad news of the death of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. With President Andropov's death the Soviet Union loses a great leader whose life was devoted to the task of peace and progress.

"In this difficult period through which the world is passing the international community will remember this work which has ended abruptly in the form of the great efforts made by Mr Andropov to encourage responsible dialogue to promote peace and international security.

"At this painful time I convey to you our deepest condolences on behalf of the Algerian people, their FLN Party, and their government, and I ask you to convey our deepest sympathy to the deceased's family."

GORBACHEV REMARKS ON CHERNENKO ELECTION CITED

LD171126 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, February 16 (TANJUG) -- An appeal by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to the Central Committee members and all participants of the recent special plenary session which elected Konstantin Chernenko the new party leader, to act in the field in "the spirit of unity and unanimity" was published in Moscow today (Thursday).

Gorbachev spoke at the close of the special plenary session last Monday in Moscow.

Gorbachev assessed that the special plenum was held in an "atmosphere of unity and compactness" and that the question of the "transition of leadership" was resolved with a "sense of immense responsibility before the party and the people."

In his closing speech at the plenum, Gorbachev pointed out that the Soviet Communist Party "will continue to pursue the Leninist course" defined at the 26th party congress and the Central Committee plenums held during the past fifteen months when Yuriy Andropov was at the head of the party.

Gorbachev noted the great unity among the leadership, stressing that it was revealed in the "unanimous election" of Konstantin Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and in the "full support" to his assessments and conclusions on problems of internal and foreign policy of the Soviet party and state.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN CONGRATULATES CHERNENKO

JN161327 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Amman -- His Majesty King Husayn, in his name and on behalf of the Jordanian Government and people, has sent a message to His Excellency Konstantin Chernenko congratulating him on his election as CPSU general secretary.

In his message, his majesty said: Jordan, which has close friendly relations and shares a mutual respect with the Soviet Union, is looking forward to consolidating these relations and joint cooperation in all fields in order to achieve the welfare of the two countries and the two friendly peoples.

His majesty expressed the appreciation of Jordan and the Arab nations for the positive Soviet stand in support of the Arab causes and legitimate rights, particularly the rights of the Palestinian people to recover their land and exercise their right to determine their destiny and future on the soil of their homeland.

His majesty wished President [as heard] Chernenko continued good health and happiness.

VIEW OF BOOK ON WWII REVISED FOLLOWING CRITICISM

PM141615 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Feb 84 Second Edition p 4

["Rejoinder" by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Perestenko: "When People Deviate From the Truth"]

[Text] Many readers have already managed to read V. Tsvetkov's book "'Severinka' Calling Center" ["'Severinka' Vyzyvayet Tsentr"]. It has been published by the Ukrainian Political Literature Publishing House and contains more than 20 essays providing emotional narratives about the military feats by Belorussian and Ukrainian partisans, underground workers, partisan detachment messengers who, unsparing of their own lives, did everything within their power and more, to drive the fascist occupiers more quickly out of our land and bring closer the day of victory. These stories are made even more compelling by the fact that they have been written by a direct participant in those events of the distant past, who knew well many of the people who were his comrades in arms.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that the book as a whole was positively evaluated at the time by our press, including KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. The partisans' heroic deeds which it speaks of comprise one of the most brilliant pages in the selfless struggle waged by the Soviet people against the Hitlerite occupiers behind their lines.

Nevertheless, the author has not approached this useful and necessary work completely seriously. It has now become known that the book contains substantial errors and many inaccuracies and distortions of reality.

Take for example the essays "'Zinger' Reports" and "Punitive Sword," describing how the people's avengers, following the center's instructions, decided to execute the fascist butcher Colonel General von Kube, general commissar for Belorussia. It is in these materials that an incorrect interpretation of several facts has been permitted and far-fetched characteristics have been attributed to some participants in the action, including underground worker Yelena Mazanik, direct executor of the action and now Hero of the Soviet Union.

For example, it is said on pages 123 and 124 that our intelligence officer Paul Didrikh (Zinger) supposedly knew Yelena Mazanik already before his arrival in Minsk on the center's instructions, and that she was working at the officers' mess and serving the Gauleiter's family. This was why he, having met the underground worker in a public garden, suggested to her that they establish contact. It has come to light that all this is a complete and utter invention by the author. As Yelena Grigoryevna Mazanik writes in her letter, at that time she knew neither Didrikh nor the other intelligence officer, Stroyev, whom the author has also listed as one of those who had known her.

The following sentence from the book does not correspond with reality, either: "Yelena was assigned a separate apartment at 48 Engels Street, where she moved in with her sister Valentina." It is well known that at that time the courageous underground worker was living at a completely different address. V. Tsvetkov could have found this out from Mazanik herself, whom he met after the war, instead of creating confusion. He also makes the untruthful claim that partisan detachment messenger Nadya Troyan, having brought instructions to Mazanik, supposedly met another communications worker, Tatyana Kalita, during the war in Minsk. Actually Nadya Troyan and Tatyana Kalita knew one another from much earlier.

At another point V. Tsvetkov, without any reason whatsoever, casts a certain shadow of doubt over Mazanik's activity during that period. And yet it is well known that Ye.G. Mazanik ran risks and managed to cope successfully with the responsible task set by the underground. The butcher of the Belorussian people was destroyed by a mine she set in the Gauleiter's quarters.

One gets the impression that V. Tsvetkov has clearly failed to make the effort to properly study archive materials, could not be bothered to consult informed people, including Yelena Grigoryevna herself, on the matter, and relied on his own memory.

This is even more vexing in view of the fact that his attention had been drawn to those parts of the manuscript previously. For example, a review by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Institute of Party History, which studied V. Tsvetkov's manuscript in 1977, noted: "His additions to previously published materials are disputable and it is not necessary to include them in the book." But, as we have seen, the author ignored this authoritative opinion, failed to heed the advice, and has misled his readers.

Regrettably, neither book editor L. Mikhaylova nor editorial office chief V. Markov exercized sufficient exactingness in checking the additions made by the author. Their credulity has, to be frank, done a poor service to readers.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET MERCHANT FLEET REPORTED

LD160001 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 15 TASS -- The programme of replenishment of the Soviet Merchant Marine this year envisages the optimum combination of general purpose and specialised ships, a TASS correspondent has learnt at the Ministry of Merchant Marine of the USSR.

The "Astrakhan" motor ship which has just been received by the Baltic Sea Shipping Administration, is a multipurpose ship. It can carry practically any commodities -- international standard containers, motor vehicles, minerals, cargoes in bulk, equipment on roll-trailers. This predetermines the possibility of using the motor ship in any direction.

New "Norilsk"-type ships with a deadweight of up to 20,000 tons, which are built for work in the Arctic, are also of general purpose: They are called upon to take to Soviet ports behond the polar circle various cargoes -- from dump trucks and drilling rigs to boxes with fruits and diesel fuel.

And still, as different from the practice of the recent past, the Soviet fleet is more frequently replenished with ships intended to carry quite certain commodities: They are stable goods traffics in Soviet sea carriage, particularly foreign trade.

Therefore, "ecologically pure" tankers with the holding capacity of 60,000 tons, the beginning to which was laid by the Pobeda motor ship, gas-carriers of "Mossovet" type with the holding capacity of 75,000 cubic meters, oil bulkers of the "Marshal Budeny" and "Boris Butoma" type, with the deadweight of respectively 105,000 and 115,000 tons, are built in the USSR in series now. Banana carrier "Kursk" which is to make its maiden voyage to Cuba, opens a fundamentally new series of floating refrigerators. Much is expected from lighter carrier "Aleksey Kosygin", which is to have its first navigation this year.

The Soviet Merchant Marine is to be replenished this year with 49 ships with a total deadweight of about 750,000 tons. This will enable it to gain a firmer foot in the group of the six biggest and most up-to-date fleets of the world.

FILM SHORTAGE FOR NEWSPAPER PRINTERS NOTED

PM101617 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Feb 84 First Edition p 6

[Own correspondent V. Ogurtsov dispatch under the rubric "Alarm Signal": "Reserves Did Not Save Them"]

[Text] Rostov -- "Moscow. To the RSFSR Ministry of Communications Main Telegraph Administration. Rostov-na-Donu. To central publishing house representatives. In connection with the fact that the Kazan Taoma chemical plant has not supplied us with type 2 phototelegraphic film on schedule and the communications administration of the neighboring krays and oblasts cannot help since they themselves are desperately short of this material, we were forced 30 January to stop receiving the positives of many central newspapers. Request urgent help!..."

That is the dispatch that A.P. Vorotnikov, chief engineer at the Rostov Oblast Communications Production and Technical Administration, was forced to send.

"I do not recall an instance of any paper failing to appear for technical reasons," the chief engineer admitted. "But nor do I recall such a real threat of nonpublication."

... Since LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, FUTBOL-KHOKKEY, NEDELYA, and GUDOK were added last year, Rostov receives 15 publications via the communications channels. The RSFSR Ministry of Communications promised a corresponding quantity of photographic film for the increased editions last year... but "forgot" to allocate it. And the Rostov people had to send the most go-getting "fixers" [tolkachi] to the four corners of the country. These even got hold of film whose shelf life had expired twice over. It was in this period that the printing quality of the papers fell. Then this film too came to an end, the couriers started to come back empty-handed -- their neighbors' situation was not much better now. They even had to start using the 3-month reserve stockpile of film that every communications administration is supposed to have.

The new year has complicated the situation since in addition to the Ministry of Communications' miscalculations (the arithmetic of the 1984 funds is already causing new alarm) there is the chronic unreliability of shipments from the Kazan chemical plants.

P.S. This item was ready to go to press when it became known that the Rostov people had managed to postpone the crisis for another 2 days thanks to the comradely help of the Voroshilovgrad communications workers. But then what?

OFFICIALS REPRIMANDED OVER VEGETABLE OIL LOSSES

PM141649 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 February 1984 Morning Edition publishes on page 3 under the headline "Strictly Accounted; From a Session of the USSR People's Control Committee" a 1,400-word report by own special correspondent V. Pleshevenya in Moscow, on losses of vegetable oil during sunflower seed processing.

Following a check on enterprises in the RSFSR, Kazakhstan, Moldavia, and Lithuania, the report says, it was established that there were losses as a result of "poor production organization, negligent seed storage, nonobservance of technological and labor discipline, and the poor state of equipment." Various enterprise leaders, the report concludes, were reprimanded and also N. Vasilyev, deputy minister of the RSFSR food industry ministry, for tolerating the state of affairs, and they were instructed to rectify matters.

ROMANOV LAYS WREATH IN LENINGRAD 28 JAN

PM131006 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 29 January carries on pages 1 and 4 a 1,600-word report entitled "Light of Unfading Glory" by LENTASS correspondents V. Ganshin and O. Serdobolskiy. The report describes a ceremony in Leningrad on 28 January marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Leningrad in World War II and notes that G.V. Romanov, "member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," laid a wreath at a victory monument. The report later notes that Romanov was among those laying flowers at a memorial to Lenin on Leningrad's Moscow Square.

The same issue of LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA front-pages a 200-word LENTASS report entitled "Comrade G.V. Romanov's Departure" which notes that Romanov was seen off from Pulkovo Airport by various Leningrad Obkom and Gorkom officials on 28 January on his return to Moscow.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES 7 FEB MOSCOW CONFERENCES

Moscow Gorkom

PM151206 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of party raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held at Moscow Gorkom yesterday.

Taking part in the conference were members and candidate members of the Moscow Gorkom Bureau, chiefs of gorkom departments, deputy chairmen of Moscow Gorispolkom, chiefs of a number of Moscow Gorispolkom main administrations, administrations and leaders of city organizations.

R.F. Dementyeva, secretary of Moscow Gorkom, delivered a report on the results of the report and election campaign within the Moscow City party organization and the tasks concerning the implementation of decisions adopted by the conference and the party meetings.

I.B. Bugayev, chief of the Moscow Gorkom Party Organizational Work Department, and T.P. Arkhipova, chief of the Moscow Gorkom Propaganda and Agitation Department, delivered reports on the tasks concerning the organized implementaton of all measures on preparation for the election of the USSR Supreme Soviet's 11th convocation.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the conference.

Gorispolkom Session

PM151224 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Session of Moscow Gorispolkom"]

[Text] A session of the Moscow Gorispolkom was held yesterday to examine the results of the production operations activity of Moscow Gorispolkom's enterprises and organizations in 1983. It was noted at the session that industry, construction industry, transportation, and municipal services enterprises coped successfully with their set plans. It was also noted that the Moscow Gorispolkom's main administrations, administrations, and departments, together with the ispolkoms of the rayon and city soviets, must carefully analyze the results of plan fulfillment and the reasons for the nonfulfillment of some indicators, and must elaborate and implement measures which will make it possible to ensure the fulfillment of current year plans by each subordinate association, construction site, and organization.

Moscow Gorispolkom examined at its session the question of Kalininskiy Rayispolkom's work to implement the Moscow Gorkom Bureau and Moscow Gorispolkom resolution "On the Tasks of Moscow City Party, Soviet, and Economic Organizations To Implement the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution 'On the Further Development and Improvement of Consumer Services.'"

The session also examined the progress of the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft reform of general educational and vocational schools in educational establishments and labor collectives.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the Moscow Gorispolkom session.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES KOTOVSK VOTERS' MEETING

PM131214 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Feb 84 Second Edition p 2

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Shevchanko report: "In a Spirit of High Activeness"]

[Text] The meetings between Kotovskiy Electoral Okrug voters and that okrug's candidate for deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union -- Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate -- proceeded in a businesslike fashion and in an atmsophere of high political enthusiasm, evoked by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the party Central Committee's appeal to all voters and citizens of the USSR.

At the meetings which were held at the House of Culture of the Kotovsk Sugar Refinery, the Mayak Kolkhoz Krasnooknyanskiy Rayon -- led for almost 40 years by Hero of Socialist Labor Mariya Sholar -- and the rayon center Krasnye Okny, the candidate deputy's agents -- N. Kachkovskiy, instructor-engineer at the Kotovsk Locomotive Depot; K. Tomachinskiy, secretary of the locomotive depot party committee; and V. Prokopenko, chief of the Mayak Kolkhoz motor vehicle workship -- described A.A. Yepishev's life history and called on the voters to unanimously vote for the candidates of the indissoluble bloc of Communists and nonparty people on election day.

The workers who addressed the meetings expressed sincere gratitude to the Communist Party for its constant concern to improve Soviet people's material and spiritual living standards and strengthen the country's defense might and they ardently approved the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, aimed at averting war and maintaining a lasting peace on earth.

Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who was warmly greeted by the voters, addressed the meetings. He thanked the comrades who spoke and all working people of Kotovsk Electoral Okrug for the great honor and trust shown him. I wholly ascribe the warm words addressed to me, the candidate for deputy said, to our very own Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. I see my nomination to the country's supreme organ of state power as evidence of the people's profound respect for the Soviet Armed Forces and a manifestation of the inviolable unity of the Army and people.

Army General A.A. Yepishev stressed that Army and Navy servicemen adopted the CPSU Central Committee's appeal to them -- to tirelessly improve their combat skill and training, persistently master terrible weapons and modern equipment, and always be on the alert -- as a combat mandate from the party and a guide for action.

Army General A.A. Yepishev addressed officers of the district's staff and directorates and also met with personnel of military units.

A. Nochevkin, first secretary of Odessa Obkom; Colonel General A. Yelagin, commander of the Red Banner Odessa Military District; V. Pokhodin, chairman of the Odessa Oblispolkom; and Lieutenant General V. Plekhanov, member of the Military Council and chief of the district's Political Directorate; took part in Army General A.A. Yepishev's meetings with voters.

TURKMEN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWS 1983 PLAN

GF141530 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 31 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] The regular meeting of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers was held under the chairmanship of Ch.S. Karriyev, member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers. The results of fulfilling the State Economic and Social Development Plan of the Turkmen SSR for 1983 and the republic's budget for the same year and the tasks emerging from the resolutions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the assessment and conclusions outlined in the speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the resolutions of the 14th Plenum of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee were examined. V.E. Abramov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee, and Kh. Sukhanov, Turkmen SSR minister of finance, presented reports.

The Council of Ministers adopted and put into effect the resolution of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the directifs and tasks referred to in the speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and also the decisions of the 14th Plenum of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee.

The Council of Ministers noted that the State Economic and Social Development Plan of the republic last year was fulfilled in the production of and realization of industrial products, the sale of most kinds of agricultural products and in the transportation of the national economy freight and other important economic indicators.

The industry produced over R130 million worth of products ahead of the plan schedule. In comparison with 1982 production output rose by 3 percent and relative to 1980 it rose by 7 percent, which is ahead of the task in the 5-year plan period. The majority of the ministries and departments coped with the annual tasks during the past 3 years of the 5-year plan period for growth of production output. The plan for the verification of products was exceeded by R123 million.

The plans for the extraction of oil, gas and gas condensates; generation of electrical energy; production of nitric sulphate, oil coke firing, cables, clothes, cement, slate, underwear and outwear, cotton fibers, butter, macaroni foods and other products were fulfilled. More attention was dedicated to the increase of production of food products and consumer goods.

Considerable progress was made in capital construction. The fixed funds in comparison with those of 1982 increased by 17 percent. More houses, social, cultural and municipal projects, kindergartens, creches, schools, and clinics are being put into operation.

Success was achieved in agriculture. The overall production in this economic sector increased. More grain, vegetables, melons, livestock products and other products were produced, which allowed for the expansion of the state purchase and deliveries in the all-union market. The republic's farmers in difficult weather conditions planted and sold to the state 1.231 million tons of war cotton, including 327,000 tons of fine-fiber cotton.

Measurable indicators were achieved in fulfilling the budget. The national economy is being steadily financed.

However, the Council of Ministers noted that the achievements could have been greater if all the economic sectors had worked in a well-coordinated manner. The outstanding fact is that many enterprises do not produce tens of millions rubles worth of products and they do not discharge these products in the specified nomenclature and in bad quality. Labor productivity is slowly growing and production costs are high. There is no persistent struggle for fulfilling plans in the various economic sectors.

The major shortcoming in capital construction is the violation of the rates of commissioning projects, which leads to the rise in the cost of these projects. Progressive methods of work are slowly introduced in construction sites.

In agriculture, the farms which for a long time have not been fulfilling the plans are lagging behind the rates of development. Many kolkhozes and sovkozes produce low harvests in cotton and other agricultural products. The reason for this is that farming is not run at the required agrotechnical level and land and other material and technical resources are not used rationally. Demand is made for the necessary cadres.

The situation in livestock production improved a little bit in the past years. However, the capabilities for achieving more high targets are not used fully here. Cattle population and its productivity are growing slowly. The work for improving animal breeds is not carried out at the required rate. The feed base and mechanization of the labor-intensive processes are lagging behind.

Little attention is being paid to the development of other sectors of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz production, especially in grapegrowing and horticulture.

The Council of Ministers obliged the ministries and departments and oblast soviet executive committees to proceed on the tasks outlines by the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and by Comrade Yu.Y. Andropov and the 14th Plenum of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee in managing the national economy. The resolution said that in the current circumstances, decisive importance belongs to the increase of production effectiveness, the high level of economic management, the organization of the efficient work of all sectors, the maximization of the use of the available production, scientific and technical potential and the material and financial resources and to the mobilization of the labor collectives and all workers for fulfilling and overfulfilling the planned tasks during 1984.

A task has been decided for achieving a 1-percent rise in labor productivity ahead of the scheduled plan, reducing production costs by 0.5 percent, improving the quality of products, strengthening the economic system of fuel and energy resources and materials and reducing work losses.

The resolution envisages measures for developing capital construction, putting into operation the industrial and social projects on schedule and improving the transport work. Specific agricultural tasks were determined.

NEW ESTONIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

WA070830 [Editorial Report] A decree of the Supreme Soviet Estonian SSR appears in the 20 January issue of SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian on page 1 announcing the appointment of Comrade Bruno Eduardovich Saul as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian SSR. The decree is signed by A. Ryuytel, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Estonian SSR and V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

ESTONIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN RETIRES

WA070832 [Editorial Report] A decree of the Supreme Soviet Estonian SSR appears in the 20 January issue of SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA on page 1 announcing the release of Comrade V.I. Klauson at his request from duties as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian SSR in connection with his retirement. The decree is signed by A. Ryuytel, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Estonian SSR, and V. Vakht, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Estonian SSR.

BELORUSSIAN OBKOM FIRST SECRETARIES ELECTED

WA091330 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIA in Russian carries reports on Belorussian SSR obkom conferences in which are listed newly elected obkom first secretaries, as follows:

The 8 January issue on page 1: Brest Obkom -- Ye.Ye. Sokolov; Gomel Obkom -- A.A. Malofeyev; Mogilev Obkom -- V.S. Leonov.

The 22 January issue on page 1: Vitebsk Obkom -- S.T. Kabyak; Grodno Obkom -- L.G. Kletskov; Minsk Obkom -- V.A. Mikulich.

EARLY-MID FEB WEATHER, CROP STATUS REPORTED

PM141444 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Feb 84 p 4

[Agrometeorologist T. Ivashneva reports under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] In the last 10-day period cold, dry weather prevailed to the east of a line linking Syktyvkar, Kostroma, Moscow, Kaluga, Bryansk, Voroshilovgrad, Rostov-na-Donu, and Stavropol. The average daily air temperature during the 10-day period was 2-6 degrees lower than the long-term average in the majority of regions. It was very cold in the eastern half of the Volga-Vyatka Region, in northeastern oblast of the Volga Region, and in the southern half of the Urals Region. There the minimum air temperature fell to 27-37 degrees. Despite hard frosts, winter crops have overwintered well. The deep snow cover has protected plants from the effect of low temperatures. Hard frosts have created unfavorable conditions for the wintering of fruit crops. They may have damaged the fruit and leaf buds of 1 and 2 years' growth, and also, in places, the cortex and cambium.

It was warmer than usual in the western part of the USSR's European territory. The average air temperature during the 10-day period was 2-5 degrees higher than the long-term average in the Baltic Region, in the west of the Northwest Region, Belorussia, and the Ukraine, and in Moldavia and close to average over the rest of the territory. In the aforesaid places (except Lvov and Rovno Oblasts and eastern Ukrainian oblasts) there was 15-30 mm of precipitation, and up to 50 mm in places.

As of 10 February the limit of the snow cover followed aline linking Brest, Rovno, Lvov, and Uzhgorod and, further, a line linking Odessa, Nikolayev, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Voroshilovgrad, and Guryev. The deepest snow cover (31-50 cm, and more in places) was in individual Latvian and Estonian rayons, over the greater part of the Northwest Region, in the Northern Region, in the north of the Volga-Vyatka Region, and in the majority of the Urals Region. There was little snow (less than 10 cm) in southwest Lithuania and Belorussia, in the west and northeast of the Ukraine, the southwest of the Central Region, and the west and southeast of the Central Chernozem Region. Winter crops throughout the USSR's European territory are in a state of winter rest. The conditions are favorable for their overwintering.

It was colder than usual over the greater part of the Transcaucasian republics' territory. The average air temperature was 1-4 degrees lower than the long-term average. Cold weather continued in the farming regions of Siberia and Kazakhstan. In West Siberia, over the greater part of Kazakhstan, and in the farming regions of Krasnoyarsk Kray the average air temperature over the 10-day period was 4-8 degrees and, in places, 9-11 degree lower than the long-term average. The hard frosts (25-30 degrees and, in places, as much as 40 degrees) were not dangerous for winter crops, since the snow reliably covered the fields.

Cold weather also persisted in the Central Asian republics. In Kirghizia and in eastern oblasts of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan the average air temperature was 2-4 degrees and over the rest of the territory of Central Asia 5-9 degrees below the long-term average. The minimum air temperature varied between minus 12 and minus 20 degrees, and in mountainous regions it fell to minus 30 degrees. As of 10 February there was snow cover (less than 10 cm) in Kirghizia, the west of Tajikistan, the south of Turkmenia, and also in eastern oblasts of Uzbekistan. In the Central Asian republics' farming regions the overwintering of winter grain crops and perennial grasses was proceeding well.

RESEARCH WORK ABOARD SALYUT-SOYUZ REPORTED

LD132251 Moscow TASS in Enlgish 1843 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Mission Control Centre February 13 TASS -- Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovev and Oleg Atkov have been at work on board the orbital research complex "Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-10" for the fifth day today.

The cosmonauts are continuing the pre-planned operations to mothball the equipment and apparatuses of the station. Over the past days they tested the functioning of the manual orientation control system, controlled the operation of research equipment panels, examined and photographed the side windows.

A number of medical experiments were carried out for the study of the mechanism of vestibular apparatus disturbances in the acute period of adaptation to weightlessness and evaluation of the effectiveness of the use of preventive methods.

According to the plan of standard preventive measures in the station, the crew will have to install a new purification bloc in the system of regeneration of water from atmospheric moisture, replace separate elements in the "Aelita - 01" equipment and check on the radio communication equipment.

Cosmonauts Kizim, Solovev and Atkov feel well.

Work on board the orbital complex "Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-10" is being done in full conformity with the pre-planned programme.

COSMONAUTS COMPLETE REACTIVATION OF SALYUT-7

LD171142 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre.

Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovev, and Oleg Atkov have started their tenth day of the orbital flight. In the past days the cosmonauts completed the reactivation of the "Salyut-7" station. They brought to working order the system for regenerating water from the atmosphere moisture, replaced several fans, examined viewpoints and checked the functioning of the system of orientation and control of the movement of the space-craft in various flight regimes.

The crew completed the reactivation of scientific apparatuses and yesterday performed the first series of geophysical studies. With the help of the MKF-6M and Kate-140 apparatuses, they photographed separate areas of the Far East and the Maritime territory.

In order to measure the parametres of the atmosphere surrounding the station and to study the earth's atmosphere and ionosphere, the crew performed a number of experiments with the utilisation of the mass-spectrometric instrument "ASTRA-1."

Today the cosmonauts are engaged in the scheduled maintenance operations at the station, the mastering of the control regimes of the orbital complex, the cleaning of the apartment quarters. They also devoted some time to rest and physical training.

The cosmonauts Kizim, Solovev, and Atkov are in good health and feel well.

The flight is proceeding normally.